lip Sidney, one of her favourites, wore a huge high collar, ſtiffened with whalebone; a very broad ſtiff laced ruff; his doublet (body and ſleeves) bombaſted or barrelled, and pinked and ſlaſhed all over, ſmall oblong buttons, and a looſe long cloak. The cuſtom of men ſitting uncovered in the church is certainly very decent, but not very ancient. Dr Cox, Biſhop of Ely, died 1581, whoſe funeral proceſſion I have ſeen an admirable old drawing of; as likewiſe of the aſſembly ſitting in the choir to hear the funeral ſermon, all covered, and having their bonnets on. John Fox the Martyrologiſt who died in 1587, when an old man (as appears by his picture) wore a ſtrait cap, covering his head and ears, and over that a deepiſh-crowned ſhallow-brimmed ſlouched hat. This is the firſt hat I have yet obſerved in any picture. Hats being thus come in, men began then to ſit uncovered in the church, as I take it; for as hats look not ſo well on men's heads in places of public worſhip as hoods or bonnets, (the former wear), this might probably be the firſt occaſion of their doing ſo.

James I. wore ſhort hair, large whiſkers, and a ſhort beard; alſo a ruff and ruff ruffles. In 1612 (10. Jac. 1.) Mr Hawley of Gray's-inn coming to court one day, Maxwell a Scotſman led him out of the room by a black ſtring which he wore in his ear, a faſhion then much in uſe; but this had like to have cauſed warm blood, had not the king made up the quarrel. Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of James I. wore ſhort hair, filletted and combed upward, ſhort barrelled breeches, and ſilk thiſtles or carnations at the tie of his ſhoes. The young Lord Harrington, this prince's contemporary, is painted in the ſame manner, with the addition of ear-drops, a double ruff, and barrelled doublet.

The great tub farthingal was much worn in this reign; the famous Counteſs of Eſſex is pictured in a monſtrous hoop of this ſort. In conformity to the ladies of that age, the gentlemen fell into the ridiculous faſhion of trunk hoſe, an affectation of the ſame kind, and carried to ſo great a height by ſtuffing them out, that they might more properly have been called the farthingal breeches*.

Charles I. wore long hair, particularly one lock longer than the reſt, hanging no the left ſide †, large whiſkers, a piked beard, a ruff, ſhoe-roſes, and falling band. His Queen wore a ruff ſtanding on each ſide and behind, but her boſom open. Sir Francis Bacon, who died in 1626, in his fine monument at St Alban's is repreſented with monſtrous ſhoe-roſes and great bombaſt paned hoſe, reaching to the knees. About 1641, the forked ſhoes came into faſhion, almoſt as long again as the feet, not leſs an impediment to the action of the foot than to reverential devotion, for our boots and ſhoes were ſo long ſnouted, we could hardly kneel. But as a ſhort foot was ſoon thought to be more faſhionable, full as much art became neceſſary to give it as ſhort an appearance as poſſible. About 1650 both men and women had the whim of bringing down the hair of their heads to cover their foreheads, ſo as to meet their eyebrows. In 1652 John Owen, Dean of Chriſt Church and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, went in querpo, like a young ſcholar, with powdered hair, his band-ſtrings with very large taſſels, a large ſet of ribbands at his knees, with tags at the ends of them; Spaniſh leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat moſtly cocked. After the cloſe-ſtool pan ſort of hat, which had now been many years in wear, came in the ſugar loaf or high-crowned hat; theſe, though mightily affected by both ſexes, were ſo very incommodious, as that, every puff of wind blowing them off, they required the almoſt conſtant employment of one hand to ſecure them. Charles II. in 1660 appears to have worn a large thick cravat with taſſels, a ſhort doublet, large ruffles, ſhort boots with great tops, a very ſhort cloak, and long hair (one

* The extravagance in this article of dreſs will appear from the following extract from Commenter. Hieron. Wolfu in Demoſthenem, p. 1132. 6. Edit. Francof. 1604. "Noſtrates quidem milites patrum noſtrorum memoria, eas femorum partes quæ a pudendis ad genua pertinent, nudos habuerunt. Nunc contra, eaſdem ulnis panni aut ſerici *novem et nonaginta* (centum enim brevior eſt numerus) ſolent infarcire; credo ut id ſuppleant quod patribus et avis defecit. O inſaniem ſingularem! quam tamen homines (ſi Diis placet) ſtudioſi non imitari ſed vincere ſtudent. O ſecula! O mores! O diſciplinam academiarum! ſed quid illæ poſſunt ſine eorum authoritate, qui, cum prohibere talia et poſſent et deberent, ipſi faciunt." Whoever would be further informed about Farthingall hoſe, or breeches, may conſult Bulwer's Artificial Changling, printed 1653.

† Prynne had a ſpite againſt this lock, and therefore wrote, The Unlovelineſs of Love Locks. 4to. 1628

lock

lock on the right ſide longer than ordinary), all pulled forward, and divided like a long wig on each ſide of his face: ſoon after he wore a perriwig.

There is no end of the whims, vagaries, and fancies in dreſs which men and women have run into. Whole volumes might be wrote on the ſubject. However, theſe rude notes may ſerve as a ſketch of the former times.

Old fables tell us of one Epimenides, who after a ſleep of fifty years awaked with amazement, finding a new world every where both of men and faſhions. Let this ſleep go (as it well may) for a fabulous invention, the effects of it, his amazement, I am ſure, might have been credible enough though the ſleep had been ſhorter by many years. In ſome countries, if men ſhould but put on thoſe clothes which they left off but four or five years before, and uſe thoſe faſhions which were then in uſe, they would ſeem even to themſelves ridiculous, and unto many little leſs than monſtrous.

Europ. Mag.

Extracts from the Pariſh Regiſter of Lanmaes, in the county of Glamorgan.

"IVAN YORATH, buried a Saterdaye, the xvii *(day of the month not very legible)* day of July, anno Doni 1621, et anno regni regis viceſimo primo, annoq; ætatis circa 180. He was a ſouldier in the fight of Boſwoorthe, and lived at Lantwitt Major *, and he lived much by fiſhing."

"JOHN SHERREY, was buried the viith daye of December, anno Dom. 1623, age 102."

In another place, the ſame perſon is thus regiſtered in Latin:

"JOHANNES SHERREY, ſepultus fuit ſeptimo die Decembris, anno Domini 1624. Ætat. circa 104."

"ELIZABETH YEORATH †, the wife of Edmund Thomas, was buried the 13th day February, in the year of our Lord God 1688, age 177."

There are other inſtances of longevity in the ſame regiſter. This pariſh, and the neighbourhood for many miles around, have afforded many remarkable inſtances of very great age within the memory of many living. In the belfry at Lantwit Major there is an inſcription on a blue marble ſlab, with the age 129, the name Matthew Vaſs. The adjoining pariſh, to the North, of Liſworney, has ſeveral inſcriptions with ages of 100. In the pariſh of St Donnats, joining Weſtward, there is *now living* one John Harry, who is upwards of 112 years of age.

The whole Vale of Glamorgan affords very numerous inſtances of longevity. It is an open country, dry ſoil on a limeſtone bottom, fertile, lies along the Briſtol channel, the coaſt rocky, no marſhes, ſheltered to the North and North eaſt by a chain of mountains at about fifteen miles diſtance. The air is very clear and temperate. Lantwit Major (a town) is in latitude 51° 24′; but, what ſeemingly contributes moſt to the health and frequent long life of the inhabitants, is their ſimple diet, conſiſting of good wheat-bread, milk, cheeſe, butter, vegetables, and their drink nothing but water in general; many families never eat any animal food above once a week, ſeldom or never uſe any malt liquors, and ſpirituous liquors are almoſt unknown except to ſome of the richer inhabitants. The cottages are well built of ſtone, and thatched, and are very frequently white-waſhed with new ſtone-lime within and without. Cleanly habits prevail, and flannel is generally worn next the body. The ſea air from the ſouth is ſuppoſed to contribute much to health. Mr Howard, in one of his publications (I remember) highly recommends white-waſhing with new ſtone-lime, as one of the very beſt preſervatives againſt infection, and of health.

Gent. Mag. ED. WILLIAMS.

Remedy for CORNS.

SIR, *Bpp. Wearmouth, Feb.* 18.

I Have been tormented with corns for many years, lately, by tight ſhoes, had an addition of them. Employing my ſervant to cut them, ſhe took a needle (after cutting off the hard ſkin, ſo as to ſee the corn); by little and little pulled them quite up by the root, giving little pain, ſome leaving a hole two tenths of an inch deep; ſome, after raiſing them, would draw up in a ſpiral manner, like a cork-ſcrew; ſome broke, but at a ſecond or third attempt, got out the whole. I have not now one left, nor no return, for more than twelve months paſt. Some were upwards of twenty years ſtanding. I had ſome on the top of my toes, others inſide, one on the ſole of my foot, and one back part of my heel.

On

* Lantwit Major is almoſt a mile diſtant, weſtward, of Lanmaes.

† An inſtance, ſeemingly, of longevity being hereditary.

On the Qualities and Effects of the Particular Subſtances which are uſed as Food. Continued from p. 14.

VEgetables, having the quality of being in general leſs nutritive than animal food, are well fitted to form the whole or chief part of the diet in certain conſtitutions.

There are perſons who poſſeſs excellent organs of digeſtion, ſecrete from the food a great deal of chyle, which is formed into blood, and who do not uſe ſuch exerciſe as is ſufficient to waſte a quantity of blood equal to that which is formed. In conſequence of this inequality between the formation and waſte of the blood, the fluids muſt accumulate, and the veſſels become too full.

Fat is then ſecreted, in order to relieve the loaded blood veſſels. But if the ſame circumſtances continue, the fat muſt conſtantly increaſe, and become at length an oppreſſive load; and the plethoric diſtention of the veſſels endangers life, from hemorrhages, inflammations, and other diſeaſes.

To correct this kind of conſtitution, a vegetable diet ought to be employed; and when accompanied with ſufficient exerciſe, cannot fail of ſucceſs. It is vain to expect to remove it by purgatives and bleedings. Theſe means only produce temporary relief.

Long courſes of powerful medicines are dangerous; and cannot prevent the return of the plethoric ſtate, except by weakening or ruining the organs of digeſtion.

A vegetable diet is an innocent and effectual remedy.

As fiſh are the leaſt nouriſhing genus of animals, they uſually enter as part of the vegetable regimen. The fat fiſh, however, are to be excepted, and likewiſe rich ſauces. Milk, for the ſame reaſon, although an animal ſubſtance, is always admitted into the vegetable diet.

To conform to ſuch a regimen is at firſt irkſome; habit however makes it become eaſy, and as agreeable as the more uſual food. As ſudden changes in the mode of life are ſometimes dangerous, the vegetable diet ought to be introduced gradually; and, except in extreme caſes, it need not be made the ſole, but the chief ſpecies of aliment.

As the vegetable diet is proper in one kind of conſtitution, a meat diet is preferable for thoſe of an oppoſite habit of body. Namely, perſons who are emaciated, pale, and feeble, who have weak and delicate ſtomachs, and are ſubject to acidities or flatulency.

The appetite of perſons of this deſcription is never great, many of them hardly ever feel the ſenſation of hunger; but after faſting ſome time, grow weak and faint. As the quantity of food which they are able to ſwallow is always ſmall, it ought to be both nouriſhing and eaſily digeſted.

Moſt vegetables which are light of digeſtion give little nouriſhment, and fat meats, although extremely nutritive, are heavy. Both theſe ſpecies of aliments are therefore improper; the leaner meats ought to be the principal part of the diet, and ſuch vegetables, and vegetable juices, as are at the ſame time light and nouriſhing.

Another quality of vegetable aliments is that of being cooling, or leſs ſtimulant than animal food.

From this circumſtance they are extremely proper in inflammatory complaints, and in a variety of diſeaſes of excitement. There is good reaſon to believe that this cooling quality principally proceeds from the acid which is in moſt vegetable productions; becauſe thoſe vegetables which are moſt acid are moſt cooling.

Vegetables are likewiſe generally conſidered as aceſcent and flatulent. As theſe qualities, however, are never perceived by people of vigorous ſtomachs, the fault ſeems to lie in the perſon, rather than in the aliment. So that acidity and flatulency may be reaſonably imputed to diſeaſe in the ſtomach and bowels, and to digeſtion being carried on in a diſturbed and imperfect manner.

Having taken notice of theſe general qualities, I ſhall next proceed to conſider a few of thoſe vegetable ſubſtances which are chiefly employed as food; and firſt, of bread.

This forms by far the greater part of the vegetable food, and is generally made of wheat. Wheat, however, is not a vegetable in a natural ſtate, but, like almoſt all thoſe uſed by men, has been enlarged and improved by culture. The ſeed of the plant alone is alimentary, which is ground, ſifted, fermented, and baked, in order to form bread. Theſe proceſſes are too generally known to require deſcription.

It is thought by many, that fermenta-

tion renders bread more wholeſome; for my own part, I am much diſpoſed to doubt this. Oat-meal, maize, potatoes, and rice, are eaten unfermented, and all of them appear perfectly wholeſome. If wheat were made into cakes unfermented, as it ſometimes is, without doubt it would be good food likewiſe, were we equally accuſtomed to it. But in weak ſtomachs, and to thoſe who are not accuſtomed to unfermented bread, it is apt to occaſion acidity.

This is a fact ſtrongly corroborating what was formerly advanced, that the acid in the ſtomach is a ſecretion, and does not proceed from the vegetable undergoing the acetous fermentation. For acidity is much leſs apt to occur after eating bread in which the acetous fermentation is already begun, than after eating bread in which no fermentation has commenced.

It ſeems on the whole, that fermented bread is eaſier digeſted than unfermented. This, although it renders fermented bread a better food for delicate ſtomachs, does not render it more wholeſome on the whole. Perhaps it would be better, that our ſtomachs were accuſtomed to digeſt ſubſtances not eaſily diſſolved, that they might be ſtrengthened by exertion. For every part of the human body, as well as the human mind, is improved by exerciſe.

Bread affords more nouriſhment than moſt vegetable ſubſtances, and there are few of eaſier digeſtion. But it is inferior both in nouriſhment and facility of digeſtion to animal food; and ſome ſtomachs bear but a very ſmall portion of it, without ſoon ſuffering from diſtention and acidity.

Rice is uſed all over Aſia, and in a great part of Africa, and America, as the whole or principal part of the food of the inhabitants.

This fact demonſtrates its innocence and wholeſomeneſs. It is likewiſe a very wholeſome grain to Europeans.

Dr Cullen refutes an ill-founded opinion which prevails in this country, that rice occaſions coſtiveneſs. If it poſſeſſed a quality ſo prejudicial to the human body, it would long ſince have been diſcovered by the numerous nations who feed conſtantly upon it.

The diſcovery, however, has been reſerved for this country, where little is uſed; and of courſe the obſervation is little to be regarded.

Rice is of a mild and ſomewhat ſweet taſte, extremely mucilaginous, more eaſily digeſted than bread, ſeldom occaſioning acidity or flatulency, and on the whole perhaps is the moſt wholeſome grain that is uſed by man.

It is frequently recommended in diarrhœas, on account of its ſuppoſed aſtringent quality. I agree in thinking it very proper in ſuch complaints, not on that account, but merely becauſe, in digeſting, it occaſions no diſturbance to the alimentary canal, and is in all other reſpects wholeſome.

Maize, a grain cultivated only in America, forms a good nouriſhment. It is leſs agreeable to the taſte of moſt perſons than the wheaten bread, and cannot be made into the form of bread ſo as to keep for any length of time, and therefore is uſed only where wheat cannot be procured.

Oat-meal is greatly uſed in Scotland, in the northern counties of England, and in ſome provinces of France, and other parts of Europe. It is made into bread unfermented, and is of leſs eaſy digeſtion than fermented wheat-bread: Yet it is certainly a wholeſome aliment to thoſe who are accuſtomed to it. Whether it is more or leſs nouriſhing than wheat, is doubtful.

Potatoes are eaſier digeſted than bread, and rarely diſagree even with delicate ſtomachs. They afford leſs nouriſhment than thoſe farinacea already mentioned; chiefly owing to the large quantity of water in their ſubſtance.

The flour of barley is ſometimes made into bread, and is probably leſs nouriſhing than oats or wheat.

Bread made of peaſe and rye is occaſionally uſed by the poor in this iſland. It is extremely apt to produce flatulency in the bowels.

I ſhall attempt to add nothing to what Dr Cullen has ſo accurately obſerved concerning the various culinary plants.

With reſpect to fruits, the moſt acid are in general the moſt cooling; and the ſweet, oily, and mucilaginous, are the moſt nutritive. Almonds, walnuts, cocoa, piſtachio, and the whole race of nuts, are certainly nouriſhing, but of extreme difficult digeſtion. Nothing therefore can be more injudicious, than the practice of introducing ſuch ſubſtances in deſſerts, when the ſtomach is loaded with other food.

It was formerly mentioned, that animals diſcover their proper food by the ſenſes of taſte and ſmelling; and that men, in a great degree, do the ſame. A ſtrong

preſumption

preſumption may therefore be formed reſpecting the wholeſomeneſs of alimentary ſubſtances, by attending to the natural inclination of men. But the greateſt care muſt be taken, not to confound natural taſte, with thoſe which are acquired by habit and prejudice, or brought on by diſeaſes.

It is inconſiſtent with the admirable order and conſtitution of the univerſe, to conceive that men will naturally have a deſire for ſuch aliments as are improper for them, and loathe ſuch as are wholeſome. But we know that in conſequence of neceſſity, example, or prejudice, men may be induced to uſe as food, ſubſtances at firſt diſagreeable, but which, by degrees, they may be brought to prefer to more wholeſome diet. It is owing to this, that many, the rich in particular, inſtead of plain and ſalutary food, prefer what is highly ſeaſoned with hot pungent ſpices. Theſe acrid and ſtimulating ſubſtances are deteſted by every perſon at firſt; but even children may be induced to eat them, in imitation of their parents and relations; and having acquired a taſte for them, the ſtimulus given to the ſtomach becomes at laſt neceſſary.

That thoſe ſtimulants, though they ſeem to aſſiſt, yet, in reality, and at the long-run impair appetite and digeſtion, is evident from this, that the ſtomach which could with eaſe digeſt plain food before it was accuſtomed to ſpiceries, cannot afterwards digeſt it without their aſſiſtance. A ſtomach in this ſituation therefore may juſtly be ſaid to be in a diſeaſed ſtate. And it is not without foundation, that diſeaſes, and premature old age, have been imputed to the habit of uſing ſtimulating and acrid condiments.

Dr Cullen ſeems to me to treat them rather too favourably: though it muſt be acknowledged, that ſome individuals, after acquiring this habit, enjoy good health, and arrive at old age. But theſe exceptions cannot overturn the general rule. It is well known, that in all countries the ſtrongeſt and moſt healthy men are thoſe who live upon the plaineſt diet. This muſt therefore be the beſt: a diſpeptic patient will find temporary relief from the uſe of cloves, kayan, and liquors; becauſe they rouſe for a moment the languid organs of digeſtion; and the ſtomach of a glutton gorged with too full a meal, ſtands in need of ſuch auxiliaries to aſſiſt its natural power. But to a temperate man in good health, they are not only unneceſſary, but hurtful.

The ſame obſervations are applicable to the cuſtom of eating meats which are become tender, and tainted with ſome degree of putrefaction. This is leſs general in this country, than in ſome others upon the continent of Europe.

Every child naturally abhors tainted meats; and all the nobler animals, and thoſe whoſe ſtructure reſembles the human, do the ſame. Putrid food is only choſen by maggots, worms, and ſuch diſguſting animals, whoſe ſenſes ſeem the reverſe of thoſe of men. Does not this form a ſtrong preſumption, that no meats which are not perfectly freſh and untainted ought to be eaten by men? Although Dr Cullen diſapproves of meats which are much advanced in a putrid ſtate, he ſeems to think that ſome degree of putrefaction may be proper, as it renders them more ſoluble in the ſtomach. For it has been proved by the experiments made upon animals, that putrid meats are ſooner diſſolved in the ſtomach than freſh; but it does not neceſſarily follow, that they are ſooner digeſted. Broth, which is a fluid and already in a ſtate of ſolution, is digeſted ſlower and with more difficulty than ſolid meat. It is therefore very poſſible, that although putrid meats, from their greater ſoftneſs, may be changed ſooner into a fluid than freſh; yet that the freſh may be ſooner changed into chyle than the putrid. Beſides this, the greater quickneſs with which any kind of food is digeſted, is not an abſolute proof of its ſuperior wholeſomeneſs. If putrid meats after digeſtion convey ſomething noxious into the blood, it will be but little comfort for us to know, that this was ſpeedily accompliſhed. And that there is ſomething noxious in putrid meats ſeems to me extremely probable, for we know that they contain volatile alkali, which will probably be changed by the acid in the ſtomach into an ammoniacal ſalt; and as ammoniacal ſalts are found both in the urine and perſpirable fluid, there is great reaſon to think them excrementitious, and conſequently unwholeſome.

Theſe obſervations, I hope, are ſufficient to prove, that although tainted meat is more ſoluble in the ſtomach than freſh, it is not more wholeſome. The original diſguſt, indeed, which ſeems planted in our very nature towards even

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the idea of putrid meat, would be ſufficient to convince me, that we ought to eat our animal food ſoon after it is killed. I know that this diſguſt can be overcome by habit, and that our feelings and our taſtes may be ſo altered, as to make us at laſt prefer the fumet, or rather the ſtench of putrid fleſh. But this is evidently an artificial and acquired preference. It is only to be conſidered as one example added to many, where luxury has changed the natural taſte of mankind, and perverted their inclination from what is ſalutary, towards what is loathſome and diſguſting. In the early ages, the freſheſt meat was preferred; and there is reaſon to believe, that mankind then were generally both ſtronger and freer from diſeaſes. The Jewiſh patriarchs knew no greater delicacy to place before the ſtranger who came within their doors, than the fatted calf newly killed. In Homer's feaſts, the gueſts were aſſembled before the boar was ſlain; and the Caledonian heroes fed at the feaſt of ſhells upon the red deer which their arrows had pierced in the morning chaſe.

On the ART of SWIMMING.

In a letter from Dr Franklin to M. Duborg, the French tranſlator of his works, in anſwer to ſome inquiries of the latter on the ſubject.

I AM apprehenſive that I ſhall not be able to find leiſure for making all the diſquiſitions and experiments which would be deſirable on this ſubject. I muſt therefore content myſelf with a few remarks.

The ſpecific gravity of ſome human bodies, in comparifon with that of water, has been examined by Mr Robertſon, in our Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 50. page 30, for the year 1757.—He aſſerts, that fat perſons with ſmall bones float moſt eaſily upon water.

The diving bell is accurately deſcribed in our Tranſactions.

When a youth I made two oval pallets, each about ten inches long and ſix broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it faſt in the palm of my hand. They much reſembled a painter's pallets. In ſwimming I puſhed the edges of theſe forward, and I ſtruck the water with their flat ſurfaces as I drew them back. I remember I ſwam faſter by means of theſe pallets, but they fatigued my wriſts.—I alſo fitted to the ſoles of my feet a kind of ſandals, but I was not ſatisfied with them, becauſe I obſerved that the ſtroke is partly given by the inſide of the feet and the ancles, and not entirely with the ſoles of the feet.

We have here waiſtcoats for ſwimmers, which are made of double ſail-cloth, with ſmall pieces of cork quilted in between them.

I know nothing of the *ſcaphandre* of M. de la Chapelle.

I know by experience, that it is a great comfort to a ſwimmer who has a conſiderable diſtance to go, to turn himſelf ſometimes on his back, and to vary in other reſpects the means of procuring a progreſſive motion.

When he is ſeized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give to the part affected a ſudden, vigorous, and violent ſhock, which he may do in the air as he ſwims on his back.

During the great heats of ſummer there is no danger in bathing, however warm we may be, in rivers which have been thoroughly warmed by the ſun. But to throw oneſelf into cold ſpring water when the body has been heated by exerciſe in the ſun, is an imprudence which may prove fatal. I once knew an inſtance of four young men, who having worked at harveſt in the heat of the day, with a view of refreſhing themſelves plunged into a ſpring of cold water; two died upon the ſpot, a third the next morning, and the fourth recovered with great difficulty. A copious draught of cold water, in ſimilar circumſtances, is frequently attended with the ſame effect in North America.

The exerciſe of ſwimming is one of the moſt healthy and agreeable in the world. After having ſwam for an hour or two in the evening, one ſleeps coolly the whole night, even during the moſt ardent heat of ſummer. Perhaps the pores being cleanſed, the inſenſible perſpiration increaſes, and occaſions this coolneſs. It is certain that much ſwimming is a means of ſtopping a diarrhœa, and even of producing a conſtipation. With reſpect to thoſe who do not know how to ſwim, or who are affected with a diarrhœa at a ſeaſon which does not permit them to uſe that exerciſe, a warm bath, by cleanſing and purifying the ſkin, is found very ſalutary, and often effects a radical cure. I ſpeak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others to whom I have recommended this.

You will not be diſpleaſed if I conclude theſe haſty remarks by informing you, that as the ordinary method of ſwimming is reduced to the act of rowing with the arms

arms and legs, and is conſequently a laborious and fatiguing operation when the ſpace of water to be croſſed is conſiderable, there is a method in which a ſwimmer may paſs to great diſtances with much facility, by means of a ſail:—This diſcovery I fortunately made by accident, and in the following manner:

When I was a boy, I amuſed myſelf one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond which was near a mile broad, the weather being very warm, I tied the ſtring to a ſtake, and the kite aſcended to a very conſiderable height above the pond, while I was ſwimming. In a little time, being deſirous of amuſing myſelf with my kite, and enjoying at the ſame time the pleaſure of ſwimming, I returned; and looſing from the ſtake the ſtring with the little ſtick which was faſtened to it, I went again into the water, where I found that, lying on my back and holding the ſtick in my hands, I was drawn along the ſurface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes around the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other ſide, I began to croſs the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the leaſt fatigue, and with the greateſt pleaſure imaginable. I was only obliged occaſionally to halt a little in my courſe, and reſiſt its progreſs when it appeared that by following too quick I lowered the kite too much, by doing which occaſionally I made it riſe again.—I have never ſince that time practiſed this ſingular mode of ſwimming, though I think it not impoſſible to croſs in this manner from Dover to Calais. The packet-boat, however, is ſtill preferable.

SIR, *Bath, Jan.* 1.

I HAVE heard and read of many extraordinary inſtances of the wonderful powers which the human mind has acquired, when confined to one particular branch of ſcience; but I accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman laſt ſummer, whoſe intellectual abilities appear to me to equal any inſtance I have ever met with, either in ancient or modern hiſtory.

Arithmetic has been the object of this gentleman's purſuit for ſeveral years; and he is become ſo ſkilful in the ſcience, that he very rarely has occaſion for pen and ink, generally performing his calculations by an extraordinary exertion of his mental powers. On my expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at his thus ſolving ſome very difficult queſtions, he acquainted me, that he could anſwer any queſtion by the ſame method, in *involution* and *evolution*, when the ſum was not expreſſed by more than 12 figures; and alſo multiply and divide the ſums of any powers by each other.

This aſſertion I gave but little credit to, as it far exceeded my comprehenſion. I was, however, deſirous of aſcertaining the truth of it, and I therefore propoſed ſeveral arithmetical queſtions, each of which were preciſely anſwered with equal eaſe and expedition. The moſt material of them were as follows:

1. I deſired him to raiſe 9 to the 12th power, and then extract the ſquare, the cube, and the biquadratic, root. In as ſhort a period of time as I could have performed the work by the uſual method, he replied, that the 12th power of 9 was 282,420,536.481, that the ſquare root of that ſum was 531,441, its cube root 6561, and its biquadratic root 729.

2. I deſired him to acquaint me what was the 9th root of 10,077,696, the 7th root of 823,543, and the 10th root of 9,765,625 (which, by a previous calculation, I knew were *rational* numbers); and he anſwered, that 6, 7, and 5, were the reſpective roots required.

3. I requeſted him to determine what number would reſult from multiplying the 6th power of 8, by the 5th power of 8, to which he replied, that the 6th power of 8 was 262,144, that the 5th power of 8 was 32,768, and the product ariſing by multiplying the 1ſt of theſe ſums by the laſt was 8,589,934,592.

Laſtly, I propoſed to him to divide the 10th power of 7, by the 6th power of 7; he anſwered, that the 10th power of 7 was 282,475,249, the 6th power of 7 was 117,649, and the quotient ariſing from dividing the firſt ſum by the laſt, was 2401.

I carefully examined all theſe ſeveral operations, and found them to be perfectly accurate.

In ſhort, Sir, after various trials of the gentleman's abilities, I found that he could raiſe either of the 9 figures to any power as high as the 12th power, and afterwards extract the ſquare, cube, and biquadratic, roots of the ſum thus found, provided it was a *rational* number; and alſo multiply the ſum of any power, not exceeding the 6th power of

any ſingle figure, by itſelf, or by the ſum of the 5th or any inferior power of the *ſame* number; and alſo divide the ſum of any power, under the 12th power, incluſive, by the ſum of any inferior power of the *ſame* number.

The ſeveral queſtions which I propoſed were (as I ſaid before) all determined by the operation of his mental powers, and with ſo much apparent eaſe and accuracy, that I was much inclined to ſuſpect, that the gentleman was aſſiſted by ſome kind of *artificial memory*, and this ſuſpicion induced me to turn over a number of arithmetical and other books, which were likely to reflect any light on the ſubject; and alſo to make many inquiries amongſt other perſons converſant in ſuch matters; but all my reſearches and inquiries proved fruitleſs. And, unleſs any of your correſpondents can clear up the myſtery, and point out ſome means of ſolving ſuch difficult queſtions as thoſe I propoſed, *by head*, I muſt at laſt conclude, that the gentleman did not deceive me, when he aſſerted that he performed the ſolution of them by the mere ſtrength of his mind, unaſſiſted by any extrinſic aid.

Yours, &c. A. B.

For the benefit of thoſe readers who are unacquainted with the higher orders of arithmetic, the following notes may not be judged ſuperfluous.

Involution, or the raiſing of powers, is performed by the continual multiplication of any number by itſelf. The number itſelf is called the firſt power, the number multiplied by itſelf is called the 2d power of that number, and this laſt product again multiplied by the original number is called the third power, and ſo on. The firſt power is alſo called the root, the 2d power the ſquare, the 3d the cube and ſo on, of the original number.

Evolution or extraction of roots is the converſe of involution. To extract the ſquare, cube, or biquadratic root of any number, is to find that number, which, being multiplied by itſelf, twice, three times or four times, will produce the original number. Thus, 3 is the 2d or ſquare root of 9, and the 3d or cube root of 27, &c.

A number is ſaid to be *rational* when its root can be extracted without leaving any remainder; 27 is a rational number, the cube root whereof is 3; but 28 is not a rational number, becauſe its root cannot be extracted without leaving a remainder.

Gent. Mag.

Critique on SOMERSET-HOUSE.

PART III.

THE paſſage leading from the Strand into Somerſet Houſe, is one of the moſt beautiful parts of this building; it conſiſts of a triple portico; two are for foot paſſengers, the other is for coaches, &c.; each of theſe porticos is covered with vaults, ſpringing from the entablature of duplicated columns and pilaſters of the Doric order. The intrados of the vaults are finely ornamented with compartments, containing roſes, fretwork, and devices of his Majeſty, the founder of this edifice. On the left-hand ſide are the apartments of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and directly oppoſite, thoſe of the Royal Academy of Arts: both are laid out in a ſtyle of elegance and magnificence ſuitable to the dignity of the Royal founder.

In the Grand *Placé*, or Square, directly oppoſite the centre portico abovementioned, is a pedeſtrian ſtatue of his preſent Majeſty, holding a laurel branch in his right-hand, his left leans upon a rudder: on one ſide is a couchant lion, and the prow of an ancient galley is placed on the oppoſite one. At the foot of the pedeſtal is a Coloſſal figure of Father Thames reclining upon a rock.

The whole is executed in bronze, in a maſterly ſtyle, by that eminent artiſt Mr Bacon.

It would require a large volume to convey an adequate idea of the magnificent *Placé* of Somerſet-Houſe; it nearly forms a ſquare, being upwards of three hundred feet long by two hundred and thirty feet broad. In the middle of each of three of the circumſcribing ſides, is a Tetraſtyle fronton of the Compoſite order, reſting upon a ruſtic baſement. The extreme column of each Tetraſtyle is coupled with a pilaſter, and terminated by a baluſtrade and vaſes of artificial ſtone, richly ornamented.

There are two things in this building that ſhew particularly the conduct of a profound architect—the one is the uninterrupted line that in the eaſt and weſt wings neceſſarily incline towards the River Thames, owing to the nature of the ſituation, yet it appears level; and the other is the omiſſion of pediments over the frontons, which would break and diſturb the harmony of the line of continuity.

In

In the midſt of this aſſemblage of art, the ſpectator reflects with pleaſure that it is not a place merely for ornament, but alſo a place where buſineſs of the moſt important nature is carried on with the utmoſt convenience. In the eaſt wing are the Exchequer Offices, in the weſt the Victualling Office, and in the ſouth are the different Offices belonging to the Navy Department. The eye is highly pleaſed with the buſy appearance of groupes of groteſque figures placed in the receſſes in the centre of each of the above wings, which groupes are emblematic of the deſignation of the building. For inſtance, the groupes of the Exchequer-offices repreſent Induſtry pouring gold out of a cornucopia. Thoſe in the Navy-offices repreſent Navigation; and the killing of cattle is repreſented by the groupes in the wing of the Victualling-office. Each of theſe groupes are maſterpieces of ſculpture, and do great honour to the deſigner, the late Mr Cipriani.

I have often viſited Somerſet houſe, and contemplated with infinite ſatisfaction the various parts of this immenſe ſtructure, and every time found freſh matter to excite attention.—Indeed, words are inadequate to convey any tolerable idea of it.—This taſk is more properly the department of the pencil than of the pen. Great Britain may now boaſt of a ſtructure that is equal at leaſt, if not ſuperior to any other in the world, devoted to civil purpoſes. Its deſign and conſtruction embrace almoſt the whole of the ſcience of Architecture, and will convey to the lateſt poſterity the fame of its author, Sir William Chambers.

STATE PAPERS.

NOTE, M. CHAUVELIN *to* LORD GRENVILLE.

THE underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary of France has the honour to communicate to Lord Grenville the inſtructions which he has received from the executive council of the French Republic, with orders to lay them before his Britannic Majeſty's Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, in caſe he ſhould think that he could not ſpeedily enough obtain an interview with the miniſter.

The French government, by continuing ſince the recal of Lord Gower from Paris, to leave at London a miniſter plenipotentiary, thought they gave to his Britannic Majeſty an unequivocal proof of the deſire they had to remain in good underſtanding with the Britiſh Court, and to ſee all thoſe clouds diſſipated, to which events, neceſſary and inſeparable from the internal regulations of France, ſeemed then to have given birth. The intentions of the executive council of France towards England, have never ceaſed to be the ſame; but they cannot ſee with indifference the public conduct which the Britiſh miniſtry obſerve at preſent towards France. It is much to be regretted, that they have perceived in this conduct an indiſpoſition which they will force themſelves not to believe. They think it a duty, however, which they owe to the French nation, not to leave it much longer in that ſtate of uncertainty in which it has been thrown by ſeveral meaſures lately adopted by the Britiſh government—an uncertainty in which the Engliſh nation muſt ſhare, and which muſt be equally unworthy of both. The executive council of the French Republic have conſequently authoriſed the miniſter of France at London, to demand with openneſs of the miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty, whether France ought to conſider England as a neutral or hoſtile power? and have particularly charged him to obtain on this point a definitive anſwer. But in demanding from the miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty an open and candid explanation of their intentions towards France, the executive council do not wiſh that the ſmalleſt doubt ſhould exiſt reſpecting the diſpoſitions of France towards England, and of its deſire to remain at peace with it. They even wiſh to anſwer previouſly to all thoſe reproaches which may be thrown out againſt France, in order to juſtify England. Reflecting on the reaſons which might determine his Britannic Majeſty to break with the French Republic, the executive council can ſee them only in a falſe interpretation, given perhaps to the decree of the National Convention of November 19. If the Britiſh miniſtry are really alarmed by that decree, it can only be for want of comprehending the true meaning of it. The National Convention never intended that the French Republic ſhould favour inſurrections, and eſpouſe the cauſe of a few ſeditious perſons, or in a word, that it ſhould endeavour to excite diſturbance in any neutral, or friendly country whatever; ſuch an idea would be rejected by the French Nation. It cannot without injuſtice be imputed to the National Convention. This decree then is applicable only to thoſe people, who, after having conquered their liberty, may requeſt the fraternity and aſſiſtance of the French Republic, by a ſolemn and unequivocal expreſſion of the general will. France not only ought, and wiſhes to reſpect the independence of England, but that alſo of its allies with whom it is not at war. The underſigned therefore has been charged to declare formally, that France will not attack Holland whilſt that power confines itſelf, on its part, within the bounds of ſtrict neutrality. The

Britiſh government being thus aſſured reſpecting theſe two points, no pretence for the leaſt difficulty can remain, but on the queſtion of opening the Scheldt—a qu ſtion irrevocably decided by reaſon and juſtice, of little importance in itſelf, and on which the opinion of England, and perhaps even of Holland, are too well known to render it difficult to make it ſeriouſly the ſole cauſe of a war. Should the Britiſh miniſtry, however, embrace this laſt motive to induce them to declare war againſt France, would it not then be probable that their private intention was to bring about a rupture at any rate, and to take advantage at preſent of the moſt futile of all pretences, to colour an unjuſt aggreſſion, long ago meditated?

In this fatal ſuppoſition, which the executive council rejects, the underſigned would be authoriſed to ſupport with energy the dignity of the French people, and to declare with firmneſs that a free and powerful nation will accept war, and repel with indignation an aggreſſion ſo manifeſtly unjuſt, and ſo unprovoked on their part. When all theſe explanations, neceſſary to demonſtrate the purity of the intentions of France, and when all peaceful and conciliatory meaſures ſhall have been exhauſted by the French nation, it is evident that the whole weight, and the whole reſponſibility of the war, will ſooner or later fall upon thoſe who have pro voked it. Such a war would really be the war only of the Britiſh miniſtry againſt the French Republic; and ſhould this truth appear for a moment doubtful, it would not perhaps be impoſſible for France to render it ſoon evident to a nation, which, in giving its confidence, never renounced the exerciſe of reaſon, and its reſpect for juſtice and truth.

Such are the inſtructions which the underſigned has received orders to communicate officially to Lord Grenville, inviting him, as well as all the council of his Britannic Majeſty, to weigh, with the moſt ſerious attention, the deliberations and demands which they contain. It is evident that the French nation deſires to preſerve peace with England. It proves this, by endeavouring with candour and openneſs to remove every ſuſpicion which ſo many paſſions and various prejudices are continually labouring to excite againſt it; but the more it ſhall have done to convince all Europe of the purity of its views, and the rectitude of its intentions, the greater right it will have to a claim of not being longer miſunderſtood.

The underſigned has orders to demand a written anſwer to the preſent note: he hopes that the miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty will be induced, by the explanations which it contains, to adopt ideas favourable to a good underſtanding between the two nations; and will have no occaſion, in order to return to them, to conſider the terrible reſponſibility of a declaration of war, which would inconteſtibly be their work; the conſequences of which could be only fatal to both countries, and to all mankind, and in which a generous and free people could not long conſent to betray their own intereſts, by ſerving to aſſiſt and ſupport a tyrannical coalition.

F. CHAUVELIN.

Portman-ſquare, Dec. 27. 1792.
Firſt Year of the Republic.

Lord GRENVILLE'S ANSWER.

Whiteball, Dec. 31. 1792.

I Have received, Sir, from you, a note, in which, ſtyling yourſelf miniſter plenipotentiary of France, you communicate to me, as the King's ſecretary of ſtate, the inſtructions which you ſtate to have yourſelf received from the executive council of the French republic. You are not ignorant that ſince the unhappy events of the 10th of Auguſt, the King has thought proper to ſuſpend all official communication with France. You are yourſelf no otherwiſe accredited to the King, than in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. The propoſition of receiving a miniſter accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new queſtion, which, whenever it ſhould occur, the King would have the right to decide according to the intereſts of his ſubjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general ſyſtem of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in expreſs and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other public character than that of Miniſter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and that conſequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Miniſters in the quality and under the form ſtated in your note.

But obſerving that you have entered into explanations of ſome of the circumſtances which have given to England ſuch ſtrong grounds of uneaſineſs and jealouſy, and that you ſpeak of theſe explanations as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer, I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification ſtated above, without at the ſame time explaining myſelf clearly and diſtinctly on the ſubject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

Your explanations are confined to three points:

The firſt is, that of the decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November, in the expreſſions of which all England ſaw the formal declaration of a deſign to extend univerſally the new principles of government adopted in France, and to encourage diſorder and

and revolt in all countries, even in thoſe which are neutral. If this interpretation, which you repreſent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well juſtified by the conduct of the Convention itſelf. And the application of theſe principles to the King's dominions has been ſhewn unequivocally, by the public reception given to the promoters of ſedition in this country, and by the ſpeeches made to them preciſely at the time of this decree, and ſince on ſeveral different occaſions.

Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe proofs, ſupported by other circumſtances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleaſure that we ſhould have ſeen here ſuch explanations, and ſuch a conduct, as would have ſatisfied the dignity and honour of England, with reſpect to what has already paſſed, and would have offered a ſufficient ſecurity in future for the maintenance of that reſpect towards the rights, the government, and the tranquillity of neutral powers, which they have on every account the right to expect.

Neither this ſatisfaction, nor this ſecurity, is found in the terms of an explanation which ſtill declares to the promoters of ſedition in every country, what are the caſes in which they may count beforehand on the ſupport and ſuccour of France; and which reſerves to that country the right of mixing herſelf in our internal affairs, whenever ſhe ſhall judge it proper; and on principles incompatible with the political inſtitutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage diſorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the reſpect which is reciprocally due from independent nations, nor how repugnant to thoſe principles which the King has followed, on his part, by abſtaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France. And this contraſt is alone ſufficient to ſhew, not only that England cannot conſider ſuch an explanation as ſatisfactory, but that ſhe muſt look upon it as a freſh avowal of thoſe diſpoſitions which ſhe ſees with ſo juſt an uneaſineſs and jealouſy.

I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general diſpoſitions of France with regard to the Allies of Great Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its officers relative to the Scheldt. The declaration which you there make, "That France will not attack Holland ſo long as that power ſhall obſerve an exact neutrality," is conceived nearly in the ſame terms with that which you was charged to make in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the month of June laſt. Since that firſt declaration was made, an officer, ſtating himſelf to be employed in the ſervice of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic, in going up the Scheldt, to attack the citadel of Antwerp, notwithſtanding the determination of the government not to grant this paſſage, and the formal proteſt by which they oppoſed it. Since the ſame declaration was made, the Convention has thought itſelf authoriſed to annul the rights of the Republic, exerciſed within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the ſame treaties by which her independence is ſecured. And at the very moment when, under the name of an amicable explanation, you renew to me in the ſame terms the promiſe of reſpecting the independence and the rights of England and her allies, you announce to me, that thoſe in whoſe name you ſpeak, intend to maintain theſe open and injurious aggreſſions.

It is not certainly on ſuch a declaration as this, that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

But I am unwilling to leave without a more particular reply, what you ſay on the ſubject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this queſtion is in itſelf of little importance, this would only ſerve to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward only for the purpoſe of inſulting the Allies of England, by the infraction of their neutrality, and by the violation of their rights, which the faith of treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant that here the utmoſt importance is attached to thoſe principles which France wiſhes to eſtabliſh by this proceeding, and to thoſe conſequences which would naturally reſult from them; and that not only thoſe principles, and thoſe conſequences, will never be admitted by England, but that ſhe is, and ever will be, ready to oppoſe them with all her force.

France can have no right to annul the ſtipulations relative to the Scheldt, unleſs ſhe have alſo the right to ſet aſide equally all the other treaties between all the powers of Europe, and all the other rights of England, or of her Allies. She can even have no pretence to interfere in the queſtion of opening the Scheldt, unleſs ſhe were the Sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate laws to all Europe.

England never will conſent that France ſhall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleaſure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which ſhe makes herſelf the only judge, the political ſyſtem of Europe, eſtabliſhed by ſolemn treaties, and guaranteed by the conſent of all the Powers. This Government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will alſo never ſee with indifference that France ſhall make herſelf, either directly or indirectly, ſovereign of the Low Countries, or general arbitreſs of the rights and liberties of Europe. If France is really deſirous of maintaining

taining friendſhip and peace with England, ſhe muſt ſhew herſelf diſpoſed to renounce her views of aggreſſion and aggrandiſement, and to confine herſelf within her own territory, without inſulting other Governments, without diſturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights.

With reſpect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot diſcuſs it, becauſe you ſpeak of it in general terms only, without alledging a ſingle fact. All Europe has ſeen the juſtice and the generoſity which have characterized the conduct of the King: his Majeſty has always been deſirous of peace: he deſires it ſtill, but ſuch as may be real, and ſolid, and conſiſtent with the intereſts and dignity of his own dominions, and with the general ſecurity of Europe.

On the reſt of your paper, I ſay nothing.—As to what relates to me and to my colleagues, the King's Miniſters owe to his Majeſty the account of their conduct: and I have no anſwer to give to you on this ſubject, any more than on that of the appeal which you propoſe to make to the Engliſh nation. This nation according to that conſtitution by which its liberty and its proſperity are ſecured, and which it will always be able to defend againſt every attack, direct or indirect, will never have with Foreign Powers connection or correſpondence, except through the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an inſtant ſeparated his rights, his intereſts, and his happineſs, from the rights, the intereſts, and the happineſs of his people.

GRENVILLE.

Abſtract of an act for eſtabliſhing Regulations reſpecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or reſident, in certain caſes.

1. IT is enacted, that the maſter of a veſſel arriving in any port of this kingdom ſhall immediately ſpecify in writing, to the collector of ſuch port, the number, names, rank, and occupation, of any foreigners on board his veſſel;

2. Under the penalty of 10l. for every foreigner on board the veſſel whom he ſhall have neglected or refuſed to declare.

3. That every alien arriving in any port in this kingdom, on or after Jan. 10 1793, ſhall immediately declare in writing, to the collector, his or her name, rank, and occupation, or, if ſervants, the name, &c. of their maſters or miſtreſſes, or ſhall verbally make ſuch declaration to ſuch officer to be reduced by him into writing; and ſhall alſo declare the country where they have principally reſided for ſix months preceding their arrival; and every alien neglecting to make ſuch declaration, or making a falſe declaration, ſhall be adjudged to depart out of this realm, and if afterwards found in this realm ſhall be tranſported for life.

4. That every alien, arriving as aforeſaid, ſhall obtain from the collector, a certificate of ſuch declaration in writing.

5. Exception of foreign mariners employed in ſuch ſhips certified by the maſter to the collector.

6. No alien to import any weapons, arms, gunpowder, or ammunition whatever, other than as merchandiſe according to law; and any officer of the cuſtoms may ſeize ſuch weapons, &c. taking an account thereof.

7. In caſe his Majeſty, by proclamation or order, direct that aliens ſhall not be landed in this kingdom, or ſhall be landed at particular places, then the maſter of every ſhip having aliens on board, ſhall not ſuffer them to land contrary to ſuch proclamation or order, (unleſs by expreſs permiſſion of his Majeſty), under the penalty of 50l. for every alien ſo landing, and forfeiture of the ſhip.

8. No alien ſhall depart from the place of his arrival (except to make the declaration aforeſaid) without obtaining a paſſport from the Mayor or other chief magiſtrate of ſuch place, or from one juſtice of peace for the diſtrict, containing the name, rank, and occupation of ſuch alien, and the town to which he purpoſes to go.

9. Aliens (except ſervants of Britiſh ſubjects attendant on their maſters) arrived in this kingdom ſince Jan. 1. 1792, or arriving in future, deſirous of changing their reſidence, or of quitting the town at which they have arrived by virtue of their firſt paſſports, ſhall obtain from the Mayor, or a juſtice of peace for the diſtrict, a paſſport expreſſing the name and deſcription of ſuch alien, and alſo the name of the town to which ſuch alien propoſes to remove.

10. Magiſtrates may grant paſſports to alien merchants to paſs to and from all parts of the kingdom.

11. The mayor of any town, or a juſtice of peace of any diſtrict, may require of any alien arrived after Jan. 1. 1792, or arriving in future, (except ſervants as aforeſaid), who ſhall be paſſing through or found in ſuch town or diſtrict, to exhibit his paſſport; and in default thereof, or if he is not in the way to the town therein expreſſed, or if ſuch mayor, &c. ſhall ſee cauſe to ſuſpect that he is not, *bona fide*,

fide, proceeding to ſuch town, or has landed contrary to ſuch proclamation as aforeſaid, ſuch mayor, &c. may commit ſuch alien to gaol until notice be ſent to his Majeſty's Secretary of State; and, unleſs his Majeſty ſhall ſignify his pleaſure for the diſcharge of ſuch alien, he ſhall be detained in gaol without bail until delivered by courſe of law.

12. Every alien who ſhall refuſe to ſhew his paſſport, or who ſhall be found not proceeding to the town therein expreſſed, or who ſhall land contrary to his Majeſty's order, ſhall be impriſoned for any time not exceeding one month, and afterwards ſhall depart the realm.

13. Any perſon forging or altering a paſſport, or obtaining ſuch paſſport under any other name than that which he ſhall have declared to ſuch cuſtomhouſe officer, &c. or falſely pretending to be the perſon mentioned in ſuch paſſport, ſhall be puniſhed as in the preceding ſection.

14. Notice of theſe regulations to be printed in different languages, and affixed in the different ports, and delivered to all foreigners; but proof of ſuch delivery not to be neceſſary to the conviction of any alien offending againſt this act.

15. Any alien neglecting to depart the realm when ordered by his Majeſty ſo to do, to be committed to the county gaol.

16. Any alien diſobeying ſuch proclamation or order of his Majeſty, ſhall be impriſoned for a month, and then to depart the realm within a time to be limited; and if found within the realm after ſuch time, to be tranſported for life.

17. Any Secretary of State, who ſhall apprehend that immediate obedience will not be paid to ſuch proclamation, may give any alien in charge to one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, to be conducted out of the kingdom.

18. His Majeſty, by order in council, or order under the royal ſign-manual, may order any alien arrived ſince Jan. 1. 1792, or arriving hereafter (except alien merchants and ſervants of Britiſh ſubjects), to reſide in ſuch diſtricts as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary; and aliens diſobeying ſuch order to be committed to the county gaol.

19. Every alien who has arrived in England ſince Jan. 1. 1792, ſhall within ten days from Jan. 10. 1793, and every alien arriving in future ſhall, within ten days after his arrival at the place expreſſed in his paſſport, deliver to the chief magiſtrate where he ſhall be, or, if no chief magiſtrate, to a juſtice of peace of the diſtrict, an account in writing, of his name, rank, occupation, and place of abode, and the place of his reſidence for ſix months preceding, and take a certificate thereof; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal to make ſuch declaration, or of delivering a falſe account, to be impriſoned.

20. Magiſtrates may ſummon aliens, ſuſpected of not having delivered ſuch accounts, before them, and cauſe them to be arreſted.

21. Any juſtice of the peace, mayor, or chief magiſtrate, may, by notice in writing, require of any houſekeeper within their diſtrict an account in writing of the names, rank, and occupation, of all aliens reſident in their houſes.

22. Copies of accounts delivered to cuſtomhouſe officers, &c. and of paſſports and certificates granted by magiſtrates, to be tranſmitted to one of the Secretaries of State.

23. The juſtices of the courts of Weſtminſter may admit aliens to bail.

24. As may alſo any juſtice of peace, by authority of the Secretary of State.

25. All aliens arrived in this kingdom ſince Jan. 1. 1792, ſhall, if within the limits of the bills of mortality, or the pariſhes of Marybone, Pancras, and Chelſea, on Jan 1. 1793, or if out of thoſe limits, within ten days from ſaid Jan. 10. and every alien arriving in future ſhall, within ten days after his arrival, give to ſome neighbouring magiſtrate an account of all weapons, arms, gunpowder and ammunition, in their poſſeſſion, and ſhall, within three days from ſuch notice, deliver up to ſuch magiſtrate all ſuch weapons, &c. except ſuch only which they ſhall have licence to keep from one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. And it ſhall not be lawful for any ſuch alien, after ſuch delivery, to buy, or to have in his poſſeſſion, or in the poſſeſſion of others for his uſe, any weapons, &c. And any perſon, neglecting or refuſing to obey the above directions, ſhall, on conviction, be adjudged to depart this realm, and if found therein after ſuch time, ſhall be tranſported.

26. Magiſtrates may require aliens reſident in their juriſdictions, or paſſing through the ſame, to deliver up all weapons, &c. in their poſſeſſion, under pain of being ordered to depart the realm.

27. Any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, or any two juſtices of peace, or any mayor

mayor or chief magiſtrate, may cauſe any houſe rented or occupied by any aliens, (except alien merchants), and any houſe in which any alien ſhall be a lodger or inmate, to be ſearched in the day time, in the preſence of a peace-officer, in order to diſcover any weapons, &c. and to ſeize the ſame.

28. And may require, from houſe-keepers where aliens may lodge, an account in writing of all weapons, &c. in their houſes.

29. His Majeſty may ſend out of the realm any alien who ſhall have been committed to any gaol as aforeſaid for any offence againſt this act.

30. If any alien ſo ſent out of the realm ſhall return, he ſhall, on conviction thereof, be tranſported for life.

31. In all queſtions reſpecting offences againſt this act, the proof to lie on the party accuſed.

32. No perſon to be deemed an alien merchant, except he ſhall be *bona fide* engaged in carrying on trade, and ſeeking his living thereby.

33. Foreign ambaſſadors and their ſervants duly regiſtered, and perſons naturalized, excepted out of this act.

34. Aliens not fourteen years old excepted.

35. Certificates and paſſports to be given *gratis*.

36. Freſh paſſports or certificates may be granted where the former ones are loſt or miſlaid.

37. Perſons adjudged to be tranſported to be ſent to ſuch places as his Majeſty ſhall direct.

38. If any perſon, ordered or adjudged to be tranſported, ſhall be found at large within the realm, or, after ſentence of tranſportation pronounced, he ſhall be guilty of felony, and ſhall ſuffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

On the Benefit of SALT *in Agriculture.*

[By Cadwallader Ford, Eſq.]

IN my younger days I ſtudied much how to get the benefit of ſalt, to make the land yield its increaſe. To that end I put one peck of ſalt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put into the barn; which had a good effect, both upon the cattle and the dung. And once, when I had ſowed three buſhels of flax-ſeed, the ground being ſmooth and clean, I ſowed three buſhels of ſalt, which had a good effect. The flax was well coated, taller, and fuller of ſeed, than any I had ever before. It was judged there were fifty buſhels of ſeed from the three acres, which, as flax-ſeed ſold then, would go near to pay for all the labour that is required in dreſſing and cleaning the flax. Since that, I have read in Elliott's book of huſbandry, of a gentleman that ſowed a piece of land with flax, and ſowed ſalt upon it, at the rate of five buſhels per acre, except a ſtrip through the middle. The effect was, that where the ſalt was ſowed, there was tall, good flax; but the ſtrip that had no ſalt, was poor and ſhort, and good for little. I judge that five buſhels of ſalt to the acre was too much for the benefit of the land; but being called off from huſbandry to attend other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my ſons, who uſed no ſalt until ſpring 1785. The land being wet and miry, till near the latter end of May, we ſowed one acre of flax; and after it had come up near a finger's length, we ſowed a buſhel of ſalt upon it, which had a very good effect. The flax grew well to a good height; but we had not quite ten buſhels of ſeed, owing, as I conceive, to the unfriendlineſs of the ſeaſon. There was none of my neighbours, for two miles round, who had any that would pay for pulling: therefore, whenever you ſow flax-ſeed, be ſure you ſow double the quantity of ſalt to your ſeed, and you need not fear but that you will have a good crop, if the ſeaſon ſuits.

I adviſe all to make the experiment, and try a glade in their oats, and even their winter-rye, and all ſorts of grain that they ſow, and even their Indian corn, at the rate of two buſhels of ſalt to an acre. They may depend on it, that every buſhel of ſalt will produce more than five times the price of the ſalt, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the buſineſs of huſbandry, and deſerves much more attention than has been generally paid to it by the farmers in this country. Should any of them, from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of ſalt, they are requeſted to communicate the reſult to the public.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Annals of Horſemanſhip. Containing Accounts of accidental Experiments, and experimental Accidents, both ſucceſsful and unſucceſsful. Communicated by various Correſpondents to Geoffrey Gambado, Eſq; Author of the Academy for Grown Horſemen. Together with moſt inſtructive Remarks thereon, and Anſwers thereto, by that accompliſhed Genius. Illuſtrated with Cuts, by the moſt eminent Artiſts. Folio. 1l. 1s. *Boards.* Hooper, &c.

ARTS have been truly ſaid to have made a more ſurpriſing progreſs in this country during the laſt twenty or thirty years, than at any other period of our civilization. Not only the art of riding without the trouble of going to the *manege*, has been greatly improved among fox-hunters, and jockies, but even the arts of falling, of laming a horſe, and of breaking a neck, are here reduced to a ſcience!

The preſent period has been frequently called the age of *invention*; and what production can better illuſtrate the fact, than the work before us? and what a colloquial philologer is our author! and what a maſter of the *technica* of the turf, the field, and the road!

We formerly obſerved in vol. 77 of our Review, that our author had *copied* the humour of Swift, in the text of his work, and of Hogarth, in the drawings: but we beg Maſter Gambado's pardon —*copying* is too humiliating a term for the productions of his pen, or of his pencil. Both make us laugh, like thoſe of Swift and Hogarth: but with wit, humour, and ingenuity, entirely his own. Swift's humour was dry and ironical, and Hogarth's excellence was in expoſing vice, and in making folly ridiculous: but Maſter Gambado's jokes are original; and his drawings are not only on ſubjects different from thoſe which were treated by Hogarth, but are alſo more correctly executed.

The preface is worthy of the book, and muſt not be ſuppoſed to be as dull as uſual, by thoſe who never read prefaces. It mentions, indeed, a diſcovery which may be very uſeful to all tender horſemen, as well as horſe-women. The editor, in ſpeaking of his hero Gambado, ſays: 'I am told he ſeldom rode himſelf; and the only time he went ſix miles on horſeback, he wore a pair of *diaculum drawers*.' We critics, who ride as ſeldom as the Doge of Venice, fancy that this muſt be regarded as an admirable invention! as we have heard of ſtrange loſſes and lacerations happening to ſedentary brethren, in attempting to become centaurs. The editor, indeed, ſeems not inſenſible to the merit of this invention; and he aſſerts, 'that the diaculum drawers are the only fabrics of the kind he ever heard of, and that he verily believes they are hitherto non-deſcript.'

In a ſhort advertiſement, we are told that, "to moſt of the plates the editor has thought fit to ſubjoin Latin mottos, as an elucidation of them to ſuch of his readers as do not underſtand Engliſh; and ſuch he may perhaps meet with."

Dr Caſſock, and his hobby, armed with a puzzle to prevent his being over pious, make an admirable print.

The author ſays: "Though Dr Shaw himſelf, who is a great traveller indeed, has the modeſty to aſſure us, that the Barbary horſes never lie down; yet, even he has not the effrontery to ſay, that they never *tumble* down!"

A plate is given, exhibiting not only the *canine* and *equeſtrian*, but alſo the *Chriſtian* puzzle, "of uſe, if put upon long ſtory-tellers, who catch hold of your button and thruſt their noſe and mouth in your face, when, perhaps, it is highly neceſſary to keep them at arm's-length."

The queries, p. 6. are curious, and ſuch as would puzzle the Pythia herſelf to anſwer.

The mathematical rule for fitting a horſe is ſcientific, and muſt be ſtriking, even to pedeſtrians. — 'There is no good or truly geometrical riding, (ſays our *cavaliero*,) unleſs the legs be extended perfectly in ſtraight lines, ſo as to form tangents to the cylindrical ſurface of the horſe's body: in a word, to reſemble, as much as poſſible, a pair of compaſſes ſet aſtride upon a teleſcope; which I conceive to be the perfect model of mathematical riding."

We muſt indulge ourſelves in copying one or two more paſſages from this letter:

"Purſuing my principles, (ſays this philoſophical equeſtrian), I have demonſtrated what is the right line to be drawn by the mathematical rider in every difficult ſituation. In aſcending a horſe's back, at what angle to extend the moveable leg, while the fixed one is reſted in the ſtirrup: in leaping, how to regulate the oſcillation, or balancing of the body, by attending carefully to that *fundamental* point which is your centre of motion: in

ſtarting, how to diſpoſe of the ſuperfluous momentum, and thereby to preſerve in full force the attraction of cohesion between rump and ſaddle: in rearing, at what angle, formed by the horſe's back with the plane of the horizon, it is moſt adviſeable to ſlide down over his tail; which, I maintain, is the only expedient that can be practiſed with a mathematical certainty of being ſafe: theſe, and many other important ſecrets, I am ready, at any time when called upon, to communicate.

While I boaſt, and, I truſt, with reaſon, of theſe diſcoveries, I muſt candidly confeſs that a rigorous attention to theory has ſometimes betrayed me into practical errors. When my horſe has been pulling earneſtly one way, my own intention being at the ſame time to go another, I have pulled ſtrongly at right angles to the line of his courſe; expecting from the laws of compound motion, that we ſhould then proceed, neither in the line of his effort, nor of my pull, but in an intermediate one, which would be the diagonal of the parallelogram of which our forces were as the ſides; but have always found that this method produced a rotatory, inſtead of a rectilinear motion. When a horſe has run away, I have, to avoid the waſte of force in my own arms, calculated the neceſſary diminution of it in his legs; but unfortunately, eſtimating it as the ſquares of the diſtances multiplied into the times, I was frequently daſhed againſt walls, pitched over gates, and plunged into ponds, before I diſcovered that it is not as the ſquares of the times, but merely as the times. I mention theſe circumſtances by way of caution to other theoriſts;—not being at all diſcouraged myſelf by ſuch trifling failures, and hoping, by your aſſiſtance, to convince the world that no man can ever become a perfect rider, unleſs he has firſt made mathematics his hobby-horſe.'

"How to make the moſt of a horſe," and, "how to make the leaſt of a horſe," text and prints, are admirable!

We cannot paſs, unnoticed, the rules and drawings "for doing things by halves: clearing a leap admirably with the fore-legs, but leaving the other two on the wrong ſide of the fence;" and "tricks upon travellers: making a horſe move his hind parts higher than his fore, by a ſtick or ſhag of furze ſtuck under his tail;" they would relax the muſcles of Heraclitus; as would "me and my wife and daughter," riding treble, a-breaſt, on a ſingle horſe.

The apple-tree ſtory is leſs probable, and leſs decorous, than the reſt.

The letter from New-Market, p. 48, contains the true *technica* of the turf, at the moſt illuſtrious congreſs of our Hippodromian games,

"How to make the mare to go"—with the bite of a lobſter, inſtead of the pricking of a ſpur—a new expedient. "The daiſy cutter," or horſe that ſtumbles moſt on ſmooth ground, is well deſcribed.

The letter, teaching "how to travel on two legs in a froſt," is truly comic.

The plates to this very riſible work, amounting to ſeventeen, are admirably deſigned by Henry Bunbury, Eſq; and are engraved with great ſpirit. The author, whom we ſhould thank for our entertainment, cannot be miſtaken. *Month. Rev.*

London.

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Account of Gen. Dumourier.

[From "A Tour through the Theatre of War, in November and December 1792, and January 1793."]

GEneral Dumourier is now fifty-five years of age, and is the ſon of a commiſſary of war, *(Commiſſaire de Guerre)*. His father was a man of conſiderable literary talents, and tranſlated from the Italian the celebrated poem, *La Secchia Rapita*, of Ricciardetto, better known by the name of *Il Taſſoni*. As his birth was not equal to his merit, it is no wonder that his ſon ſhould be the enemy of the old government, which limited the hopes, and cramped the genius of all who could not boaſt a long ſeries of noble anceſtors. He began his military career at a very early period in life, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by the active intrepidity of his ſpirit, that in a club to which he then belonged, he was known by the appellation of *The Little Tiger.*

At the battle of Cloſter-camp, he received a deſperate wound in each wriſt, and two deep cuts on each ſide of the head, beſides ſome others of ſmaller account in different parts of his body. Bleſſed with the privilege of great minds, which look upon misfortune without aſtoniſhment, he jeſted even when in this diſtreſsful ſituation; and as Cæſar threatened to hang the pirates that took him at ſea, ſo Dumourier with menaces ordered the Hanoverian ſoldier, whoſe priſoner he was, to perform for him the moſt ſervile offices.

In 17 , when an Emperor, an Empreſs, and a King, conſpired to oppreſs the people of Poland, divided their dominions, and drove off the inhabitants like herds of cattle, Dumourier was there in the ſervice of the republic, at the head of four hundred French volunteers. Judging it in his power to ſtrike an advantageous ſtroke, he called together his principal officers, and ſubmitted his plan to their conſideration. It appeared deſperate to all; and all, as with one voice, expreſſed their diſſent.

So, gentlemen, ſaid Dumourier, you will not fight? Well, I ſay you ſhall.—Then aſſembling his men, he told them, that thoſe who were not ready to go to hell with him immediately might retire. Nor was this advertiſement ſuperfluous; leading them to the attack of the enemy at Cracow, near two hundred of them were killed upon the ſpot, and ſixty more diſabled for life. Succeſs, however, crowned his enterpriſe.

Equally fit for the cabinet and the field, the verſatility of his talents recommended him to the notice of Louis XV. Accordingly, in the year 1772, when that monarch, wiſhing for good information reſpecting the revolution in Sweden, ſent thither, without the knowledge of his miniſters, four perſons in whom he could confide, Dumourier was one of the number. The diligence of himſelf and his colleagues was ſeconded by the diſpatch of their couriers. The King aſked his miniſters, if they had any news from Sweden, and was told they had none. Why then, ſaid he, I have, and communicated to them the contents of his diſpatches. The miniſters, provoked at finding that men not immediately under their command had interfered in the affairs of ſtate, prevailed upon the weak monarch to ſacrifice the emiſſaries that had ſerved him too well; and both Dumourier and M. Favier were put into the Baſtille on their return.

No man knows better than the commander of the Belgic army how to inſpire his troops with confidence and courage. His liberal praiſe, often beſtowed before it has been deſerved, makes them eager to earn the reputation they have received in advance; and that he may teach them not to ſpare their perſons, he is ever at their head, and in the hotteſt of the fire. His activity is equal to his courage: he deſpiſes a ſoft bed and a luxurious table, and can content himſelf upon occaſion with the ſcanty fare of a foot ſoldier. In the moſt urgent preſſure of the moſt multiplied affairs, he gives his orders with the quickneſs of intuition, and with mathematical preciſion. Above the affectation of gravity, that is generally the mark of a ſhallow mind, he diſcovers infinite humour in the midſt of the moſt ſerious occupation, ſtill finds time for his jeſt, and always greater than the occaſion that calls for his care, he ſeems to make buſineſs his ſport, and ſport, his buſineſs: poſſeſſed at the ſame time of a comprehenſive underſtanding, a foreſight almoſt more than human, and immeaſurable ambition, he appears born to uphold, or to overturn an empire.

To theſe qualifications of a ſoldier and a general, he joins the liberal endowments of a ſcholar. The Latin, the Spaniſh, the Italian, and the Engliſh languages, are familiar to him; nor is he a ſtranger to ancient or modern literature.

The temper of his ſoul entitles him to ſtill higher praiſe. He unites the mildeſt and moſt ſociable diſpoſition to the firmneſs of a ſtoic; and ſuch is the inflexibility of his principles, that his word is better than the bond of ordinary men.

His perſon is uncommonly diminutive and emaciated, and little anſwerable to ſuch magnitude of mind; but his ſallow viſage is brightened by a look highly expreſſive of vivacity and intelligence. In a word, it may be ſaid that the moſt extraordinary events this age has ſeen have been brought about by the moſt extraordinary man of the age.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT.

In the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 24. the Attorney-General ſtated a practice which had lately obtained, of paying artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, in many parts of the kingdom, with aſſignats, and other ſecurities from bodies of men in France. On the danger of ſuch a practice to thoſe artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, it was unneceſſary for him to dwell, for it muſt be evident to every man; the neceſſity of putting an end to the practice was in his mind great; and conceiving it to be his duty, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the circulation of promiſſory or other notes, orders, undertakings, or obligations whatever, circulated and iſſued by any public authority, or upon the authority of any body of men in France.

Mr Burke ſupported the motion, but ſuggeſted, as the evils of France were rapidly extending, that the Houſe would act well in ordering a commitee of the whole Houſe, or in appointing a committee of ſecrecy, to examine every attempt that might be made to injure us internally, and to provide a remedy for the whole in one bill. If ſingle bills were formed on every occaſion which might preſent itſelf, we ſhould have hundreds of them.

The queſtion was carried, and the Attorney General, &c. ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame, which he did on the 26th.

In a commitee of ſupply, the Secretary at War ſtated, that the army had been augmented for the enſuing year ten men to a company, both infantry and cavalry, making an addition to be provided for of 6200 men. The reſolution he had therefore to propoſe was, "That including 1600 invalids, 17,344 effective men, commiſſioned and non commiſſioned officers included, be employed for the ſervice of the year 1793."

Mr Fox, after having ſtated that the motion juſt made had his aſſent upon the ſame principles which had actuated him to vote for the increaſe of the naval eſtabliſhment, entered upon the ſubject of the diſmiſſion of Lord E. Fitzgerald, Lord Sempil, Capt. Cawler, and other reſpectable and diſtinguiſhed officers, from the army, without any reaſons having been aſſigned (they had ſigned their names to the conſtitutional ſociety). He acknowledged the right of the executive power to diſmiſs officers without aſſigning reaſons; but contended, that that, like other prerogatives, was ſubject to the watchfulneſs and inveſtigation of parliament.

The Secretary at War replied, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf had admitted the right of the executive power to diſmiſs, without reaſons, any of its ſervants, it would be extremely unfit for him to ſtate any thing in the directions he had given for the diſmiſſal, he had obeyed the orders he had received.

Mr Burke juſtified the exerciſe of the prerogative, and dwelt particularly on the impropriety of the conduct of officers belonging to a ſociety ſuch as the conſtitutional ſociety was known to be, which had correſponded with France, and had raiſed ſubſidies to ſupport that country in a war againſt our allies, and had by ſuch conduct ſubjected the nation, contrary to the will of the nation, to the danger of a war with thoſe whoſe friendſhip we are deſirous of maintaining.

After a few words in reply between Mr Fox and Mr Burke, the reſolution was put and agreed to.

The Secretary at War next moved, "That 597,174 l. 18 s. 1½ d. be granted for defraying the expence of guards and garriſons for the year 1793," which was alſo agreed to; as were the other uſual reſolutions for the ordinary of the army.

Mr Craufurd moved for the land ſervice of the ordnance for the enſuing year, the ſum of 449,000 l. which, with ſeveral other ordnance ordinaries, were agreed to without debate.

On Dec. 28. Mr Dundas moved that the alien bill, which was received from the Lords, and read a firſt time yeſterday, ſhould now be read a ſecond time; which was read accordingly and committed. By this bill, he ſaid, we ſhould diſtinguiſh the perſecuted emigrants, who fled to a humane and generous people for protection and life, from thoſe vile miſcreants, who, under the ſame pretences, came here for the moſt miſchievous purpoſes. The principles of the bill he ſtated to be, to diſarm foreigners—to know who and what they were—to diſpoſe of them in diſtricts—to regiſter their places of abode—to prevent their removing without notice—and finally, to lodge in the hands of his Majeſty, a diſcretionary power, on ſuſpicion, of apprehending and ſending them out of the kingdom. Theſe objects, under the preſent ſtate of Europe, and this country in particular, could not be thought more than ſufficient for the ſafety of the nation, or more than a wiſe and cautious policy ſuggeſted.

The motives of the meaſure thus being a cautious vigilance to public welfare, the principles of it to diſcriminate the innocent from the guilty, and to impoſe as little hardſhip as poſſible in the means, he flattered himſelf it would meet with little or no oppoſition.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, in a long exordium, lamented the unfortunate criſis of public affairs that had ſeparated his views and opinions from thoſe of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr Fox), with whom he had acted for ſo many years, and to whom he was indebted for many perſonal and particular favours; but it appeared to him that Mr Fox in his late

parliamentary

parliamentary ſpeeches had departed entirely from thoſe principles which actuated a noble perſonage (the Duke of Portland) and the reſt of thoſe friends who had long enjoyed with him an union of ſentiments. The duty he owed his country was, however, paramount to all other conſiderations, and he muſt therefore declare, that the parliamentary conduct of his Right Hon. Friend had not only been ſuch as he could not in honour and conſcience ſupport, but it was in his mind totally and diametrically oppoſite to the intereſt and ſafety of the country. Sir Gilbert gave his hearty aſſent to the bill.

Mr Fox regretted the loſs of any portion of the Hon. Baronet's eſteem, and lamented that he ſhould declare his opinion to be, that the Noble Perſonage, and the majority of the friends with whom he (Fox) had acted, were equally with the Hon. Baronet averſe to his conduct—he had not ſo underſtood it before; on the contrary, he had been led to believe from their profeſſions, that they agreed in the ſame fundamental principles, however they might differ upon ſome few points. If, however, he ſaid, which God avert! he ſhould be doomed to act without his aſſiſtance, and the ſupport of that party to which he had been ſo long united, it was now, he ſaid, too late for him to caſt his political ſyſtem afreſh. He ſhould only have the melancholy alternative of exerting himſelf with ſmall effect, in conjunction with thoſe very few who might ſtill adhere to him, or of relinquiſhing public life entirely. From one quarter he had expected, that many endeavours would be made to weaken the bonds of public union and private friendſhip that had ſo long given vigour and effect to the oppoſition of this country. It was rather unkind, he ſaid, to diſpoſſeſs the deſolate inhabitants of Sinope of the few comforts their forlorn and dreary reſidence afforded. That ſterile tract was, it ſeemed, in the opinion of ſome, too fertile for their abode. As to the bill, he had many objections both to its principle and form, but they would be beſt ſtated afterwards.

Mr Burke diſclaimed all connection with any party. He obſerved, that this was a moſt critical period of public affairs. France had always been conſidered, by the very poſition in which it was placed, to be the great rival of this country: that idea had been expreſſed in ſtrong language, when France had been repreſented as our natural enemy: he had never uſed that language, but he thought he might call France a dangerous rival; ſhe was the only power in Europe from which Great Britain had any thing to fear; ſhe had always, till now, been conſidered as an object of jealouſy, as an object of fear, and as an object of precaution. Auſtria, when unconnected with France, had always been conſidered as our ally; and the great object of Great Britain, in all her alliances on the continent, ſeems to have been to humble the power of France, and to limit her dominion. But the great men of this country had altered their political creed; and when the French had beat the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, our greateſt politicians had made this matter of exultation, although the beſt blood and treaſure in this country had been ſpent in effecting the ſalvation of Germany, and although the King of Pruſſia was ſo nearly allied to our King, in conſequence of the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of York, as well as in conſequence of a treaty. The victory of Jemappe had been called a glorious victory. Perhaps it might be ſo called in France, but it was a calamitous event to all the reſt of Europe, becauſe by that victory the French obtained a large extent of territory as well as great riches, which would enable them to become maſters of Holland. Mr Burke here aſked what was the cauſe of ſo great a departure from our ancient ſyſtem?—it muſt have ariſen from this, that the perſons who invaded France (the King of Pruſſia and Duke of Brunſwick) were deſpots, and therefore this country, inſtead of lamenting their overthrow, rejoiced and exulted in it. The public will was now changed: but in conſequence of the introduction of French liberty, was property better ſecured? was religion better taught? were the morals of the people better, or was the order of ſociety better preſerved? French liberty was liberty without property, liberty without honour, liberty without morals, liberty without order, a liberty without government, and a liberty without the leaſt ſecurity of life or limb. And he deſired the Houſe to take the moſt deſpotic government in Europe—take Ruſſia, which he believed to be as abſolute as any other, and he would venture to affirm that five times more enormities and more exceſſes had been committed in France in one week under their new government, than had been committed in Ruſſia for the laſt 30 years. Mr Burke contended that government was not founded on the ſovereignty of the people. The Engliſh Conſtitution knew nothing of the people. It knew the King as Sovereign of the Lords and alſo as Sovereign of the Commons in parliament aſſembled. The King was ſovereign of them all individually and collectively, and there was no ſovereignty in the people according to the conſtitution of this kingdom. His ſovereignty was exerciſed on the Lords and Commons for all legiſlative purpoſes. And ſpeaking legally, technically, and conſtitutionally, they knew no ſuch thing as the people, though in the common ſenſe they were well known. They did not know who the people were, as ſeparate from the *Univerſitas*

verſitas Regni, the great corporation of the kingdom. The nation was repreſented by the King, Lords, and Commons in Great Britain, and out of Great Britain by the King alone. The French, in all thoſe countries into which they had entered, had put that which was higheſt at the bottom, and *vice verſa*. He took notice of the reſolution of France never to lay down their arms till they had given liberty to all thoſe countries which they had entered, and till that liberty was ſecured. He made a number of ſevere remarks on Le Brun's letter to the National Convention, relative to the meeting of the Britiſh parliament, &c. It had been ſtated, that nineteen aſſaſſins had come from France. Theſe were ſeven more than were ſufficient to murder all the Royal Family. There were only two hundred murderers by trade, who had committed all the enormities in France in Auguſt and September laſt, but there were thouſands connected with them, and who were aiding and aſſiſting. Some thouſand daggers were beſpoke at Birmingham; how many of theſe were to be ſent abroad, and how many uſed for home conſumption, he could not tell. Here Mr Burke aſtoniſhed the Houſe by drawing a long dagger, brandiſhing it in his hand, and then throwing it violently on the floor. There, ſaid he, is French fraternity for you. This is a dagger made exactly according to the directions given to the gentlemen at Birmingham. When the French had thrown any nation into confuſion, had deſtroyed their government, had plundered them of their property, and had plunged a dagger into their boſom, they ſaid they had fraterniſed that nation. He was extremely obliged to the King's miniſters for the preſent bill, which he truſted would preſerve his life, as well as that of many others of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

Mr J. Stanley ſaid a few words in favour of the bill, which was committed, and ſeveral alterations made

On the third reading, Jan. 4. Mr Fox declared that his opinion ſtill remained that no danger had exiſted warranting the meaſures purſued by adminiſtration. Much had been contended on the danger created by the progreſs of French principles and of French arms—on thoſe apprehended dangers he had two diſtinct and completely different opinions; thoſe who were alarmed at the progreſs of French principles, were, in his opinion, alarmed without reaſon; for he held in too high eſteem the good ſenſe of the nation to believe that the French principles could make their way into a country like this, enjoying rational liberty.

Mr Pitt in a long ſpeech defended the late meaſures of adminiſtration for the ſecurity of the peace and the conſtitution of the country—the great law of ſelf-preſervation, he ſaid, juſtified the preſent bill; for he did not believe that there were more than ten, or at moſt fifteen, gentlemen of that Houſe who could ſtand up with grave faces and profeſs their diſbelief of exiſting dangers—the ſalutary meaſures of government, however, had, and he hoped would, prevent the machinations againſt the conſtitution He reviewed the conduct of the French in the countries they conquered, and marked with indignation their levelling principles againſt all hereditary governments, nobility, and privileged orders—a conduct exhibiting an alliance of anarchy and ambition to ſacrifice every authority throughout the world; treating as illegitimate every thing reſting on the laws of nations, and deſtroying all ſociety and order. He next adverted to the faith and intereſt by which we were bound to aſſiſt Holland, and concluded by inſiſting upon the expediency and juſtice of the bill. It was then read a third time and paſſed

On Jan. 28. Mr Secretary Dundas preſented the following meſſage from the King:

"GEORGE REX.

His Majeſty has given directions for laying before the Houſe of Commons copies of ſeveral papers which have been received from M. Chauvelin, late miniſter-plenipotentiary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, by his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, and of the anſwers returned thereto; and likewiſe copies of an order made by his Majeſty in council, and tranſmitted by his Majeſty's commands to the ſaid M. Chauvelin, in conſequence of the accounts of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the preſent ſituation of affairs, his Majeſty thinks it indiſpenſably neceſſary to make a further augmentation of his forces by ſea and land, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the Houſe of Commons, to enable his Majeſty to take the moſt effectual meaſures in the preſent important conjuncture, for maintaining the ſecurity and rights of his own dominions, for ſupporting his allies, and for oppoſing views of aggrandiſement and ambition, on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general intereſts of Europe, but are particularly ſo, when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the moſt ſacred duties, and are utterly ſubverſive of the peace and order of all civil ſociety. G. R."

Mr Secretary Dundas next preſented the papers alluded to in the meſſage, the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table.

On Feb. 1. the meſſage was taken into conſideration after three unſucceſsful motions from Mr Grey for production of more papers.

Mr Pitt ſaid, convinced as he was of the many

many important objects of national conſequence which aroſe out of his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage juſt read, he felt it to be impoſſible that the attention of the Houſe ſhould not in ſome degree be ſeparated and drawn to that dreadful outrage which had been committed againſt religion, juſtice, and humanity—an outrage which had created one united ſentiment of abhorrence throughout this iſland, and in the breaſt of every Chriſtian throughout Europe.—He ſhould better conſult his feelings, if he could draw a veil over that atrocious act; for all that had preceded it—the act itſelf—and all which was likely to follow it, was too full of grief and horror, and too painful to the feelings of any man, to be dwelt upon—Humanity would induce us to endeavour to ſhut out the remembrance of the deed from our minds—it ſhould be expunged from the page of Hiſtory, and here and hereafter every recollection of it ſhould be deſtroyed, as an act diſgraceful to the world.—But it was impoſſible that ſuch atrocious deeds could be buried in oblivion—an extenſive and complicated proſcription had led to a ſcene of blood as its conſummation, by which the age had been contaminated, and which would be handed down with execration to an indignant poſterity. It then became the duty of that Houſe, and of the country, by a ſolemn proteſt againſt the act, to mark in the future hiſtory of the world, that Great Britain was not polluted with the principles which led to it.—As it was impoſſible, he ſaid, for us to forget the death of an unfortunate prince of this country, let us ſee in this inſtance the evils of republican licentiouſneſs concentrated—let us ſee, that, unbridled as they had been in another country, they led to conſequences contrary to every principle human and divine—that wild theories of government led to the deſtruction of every good effect ariſing from reaſon, from experience, and from revelation itſelf—The deſtruction of the unfortunate Monarch of France offered one proof of what extremities thoſe were ready to carry themſelves to, who approved of French principles—principles which had led to a conduct materially intereſting to every country, but particularly to this, which had long felt the bleſſings of a mixed government—of a monarchy with inviolability to the Sovereign, but with reſponſibility to his adviſers, guarding equally againſt the extreme of tyranny on one hand, and the extreme of licentiouſneſs on the other. But the infection of France could never exiſt in this country unleſs ſtudiouſly brought into it, and carefully cheriſhed.—When ſuch endeavours had an exiſtence, the creation of a barrier againſt them became the firſt duty of every true Britiſh ſubject.—The Houſe and country had already agreed to ſuch preparations as might enable his Majeſty to provide for the ſafety of the country, which then appeared in ſuch danger as to warrant jealouſy on the part of the executive power. Several weeks had elapſed ſince the exiſtence of that critical ſituation—we had now to conſider what was the preſent ſituation we ſtood in, when again called upon by his Majeſty for a further augmentation of his forces.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here took a ſummary review of the papers before the Houſe, by which it would appear that from May to July the ſyſtem adopted by his Majeſty had been founded on the principles of a ſtrict neutrality, avoiding all internal interference with the affairs of France. He had acted faithfully up to that wiſe and generous reſolution, and had a right to expect in return from France, a careful attention and reſpect to the rights of himſelf and thoſe of his allies—he had a right to expect that France would not chuſe as a return to interfere in the internal government of this country—Her profeſſions, it was to be admitted, had been amicable. She had declared againſt views of aggrandizement, and againſt every interference in the government of neutral nations as a violation of the rights of nations. But her conduct had been the reverſe of all her promiſes.—In the firſt inſtance of the ſucceſs of her arms againſt Savoy, ſhe had exhibited her aggrandizing views, by annexing it for ever, without even the diſguiſe of an excuſe, as an Eighty-fourth Department to France.—By a decree of the National Aſſembly the ſame principle was evident; for they had announced to the world that they would act in the ſame manner with reſpect to every country in which their arms might be ſucceſsful, their ſucceſsful generals were ordered to treat as enemies all who would not accept of what they called Liberty. French fraternity was offered freely to all—at the points of French bayonets; and the mild and moderate principles of what the French called free government, were promulgated from the mouths of cannon. With reſpect to the Netherlands, France profeſſes an intention to retain poſſeſſion of them until after the war, and the conſolidation of their liberty;—but could ſuch a declaration be underſtood to convey any other intention than that of ſubjugation? Their granting to the people of the Netherlands a free conſtitution, was contradicted by their endeavours not only to annihilate the power of the ancient Sovereigns of the country, but even the will of the people. Look to the conduct of the French, not to their profeſſions; look to the triumph of the deliverer of the Netherlanders—to the entry of Dumourier—to the illuminations enforced by martial law—and to the *free* election of the Members for the primary Aſſemblies in the hollow ſquare of French troops.—The Right Hon. Gentleman next went to prove their principle

principle of interference in the governments of neutral nations—The decree of the 19th of November ſtated, that France would grant fraternity and aſſiſtance to all people who were deſirous of regaining their freedom. To whom this grant was offered there exiſted but little need of enquiry—who were to be the younger brothers of France it was not difficult to aſcertain—the Decree was ordered to be printed in all languages, for the uſe of Engliſhmen of courſe.—It was true, that M. Chauvelin had given what had been termed an explanation of this decree, but which, inſtead of being ſatisfactory, was an aggravation of the offence, and a confirmation of the object of France to propagate their fraternizing principles over the whole world.—And poſſeſſing this organizing diſorganizing principle, their ſyſtem would be defective as long as one king was left on the earth; for they had proſcribed royalty as a crime, and the bloody hand of the aſſaſſin that had been ſucceſsfully raiſed againſt one unfortunate Monarch, was extended in the principle to our own, and to every Monarch exiſting. But to put the intentions of France with reſpect to ourſelves beyond controverſy, the National Aſſembly had applied their principles to ourſelves by name.—Every addreſs of treaſon and diſaffection, from whatever body in England, however contemptible, however ſmall, however doubtful the authority, was courted, thankfully received at their bar, and applauded. Was he then to aſk whether England was excluded from their proſelytiſm? No;—it was evident, and by themſelves they ſtood condemned of a violation of the rights of nations.—He next diſcuſſed their conduct with reſpect to the rights of the Allies of Great Britain. In her conduct relative to the Scheldt, ſhe had exhibited a concentrated violation of treaties, not to be met with in the annals of the world—ſhe was herſelf bound as a guarantee to maintain the excluſive navigation of that river to the Dutch—and if ſhe claimed a ſovereignty over Brabant, ſhe was doubly bound as a guarantee to that excluſive right, for it was alſo guaranteed by the Brabant government. But he had been called upon to ſhew a requiſition from the Dutch for our interference to ſupport them in the maintenance of this right; and he had freely anſwered, that no ſuch requiſition had been made; but it was not to be paſſed over that the Dutch had made a formal proteſt againſt the conduct of the French in forcing the navigation; though from reaſons of fear or of prudence, when the enemy was at their gates, they might not have deemed it fit to have declared a determination to reſiſt, and not have called on us for the aſſiſtance we were bound by treaty to afford them. But, independent of all treaty, was it fitting for us to be neglectful, and to ſuffer country after country to be buried by the ambition of France, leading on, unchecked, to the ruin of England, and to the ruin of all Europe?—The whole of the explanations made by France ſimply amounted to the poſſibility of commencing a negotiation at an indefinite period—when what France deemed the eſtabliſhment of the Liberty of the Netherlands ſhould be effected: ſhe had in no degree receded on the ſubject of the Scheldt—nor had ſhe given any ſatisfactory explanation of her conduct relative to her interference in the internal government of this country;—on the contrary the decree of fraternity ſtill remaining in force, ſhe advertiſed the world for encouragement to treaſon and rebellion.—One additional inſtance of the intentions of France he could not omit ſhortly ſtating.—On the 27th of December Monſ. Chauvelin complained of the injurious conſtruction put upon the decree alluded to, and on the 31ſt of the ſame month, the very day on which Chauvelin's complaint was anſwered, and when it was totally impoſſible that the anſwer could be known in Paris, one of the members of the French Executive Council, from whom M. Chauvelin received his inſtructions, wrote a letter, directed to the friends of liberty and equality reſident in the ſea-ports of France, intimating to them that England and Spain were preparing to attack them—that theſe two deſpots, after perſecuting the patriots and republicans in their own countries, were endeavouring to deter them from puniſhing the traitor Louis—that the King and Parliament of England meant to make war on them—But would the Engliſh Republicans permit it?—No; they are firm to our cauſe, and ready to receive us with open arms—we will fly to their ſuccour—we will make a deſcent on England, and carry with us 50,000 bonnets of liberty, and tranſplant into that country the tree of liberty. By this letter the King was not only held out as ſeparate from the people, but the King and Parliament. This precious gift of 50,000 bonnets of liberty, with the addition of a tree of liberty, was held out immediately after the explanation of the innocence of the decree, by one of the Executive Council of France; exhibiting, in the ſtrongeſt poſſible way, that the conduct and pretences of France were hoſtile to the ſafety and exiſtence of this country. M. Chauvelin had alſo, in his laſt communication, delivered an ultimatum, which was a full avowal of every thing dangerous to Great Britain, and which ultimatum, if not agreed to by the Britiſh Cabinet, was attended by a threat of an immediate armament by France againſt us. It was impoſſible to admit the ultimatum without forfeiting the honour and exiſtence of the country—unleſs that ultimatum ſhould be withdrawn, inſtead of peace, we muſt have war. He had exerted himſelf

ſelf by every means in his power to avert that calamity.—The moment was not yet arrived involving us in it; and until it did arrive, he ſhould continue to exert himſelf for the maintenance of peace: but it would be impoſing upon the Houſe, and contrary to his own opinion, to declare a probability of peace. To him war appeared inevitable in exiſting circumſtances; and ſuch a war, whenever it did come, would be far preferable to a precarious peace, in which our honour could not be ſecure, nor our country ſafe. He concluded by moving an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious communication; condoling with him on the atrocious act recently committed at Paris, which muſt be felt by all Europe as an act againſt every principle of religion, humanity, and juſtice; aſſuring him that it was impoſſible that they ſhould not be ſenſible of the views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general intereſts of Europe, but which are particularly ſo when connected with the propagation of principles which tend to the violation of the moſt ſacred duties, and which are utterly ſubverſive of the peace and order of all civil ſociety: To declare to his Majeſty their determination to adopt the moſt vigorous and effectual oppoſition to thoſe views, that we may preſerve every thing to us valuable as a nation; and that they will afford with alacrity the means to enable his Majeſty to augment his forces, for the maintenance of the rights of his people, and of his allies.

Lord Beauchamp ſeconded the motion. Lamenting the calamity of a war, his Lordſhip preferred it to an inglorious peace; and contended, that the poſſeſſion of Savoy and the Netherlands by France were objects rendering a war abſolutely neceſſary; as the poſſeſſion of Savoy would ſubject all Italy to France, and make her miſtreſs of the Mediterranean; and the poſſeſſion of the Netherlands enable her to be the dictatreſs of the government of Holland.

Lord Wycombe oppoſed the motion, conſidering a war unneceſſary, and ruinous in the preſent ſituation of this country, and the precarious ſituation of Ireland. He contended, that neither the rights of his Majeſty nor the ſecurity of the ſtate were threatened by the French; that they were eager and deſirous to maintain peace with us; that their explanations had been ſufficient; and that the Scheldt not being deemed by the Dutch a ſufficient inducement for them to declare war, that we could not on that ground juſtify it.

Mr Whitbread, jun. attributed, as the Noble Lord (Lord Wycombe) had done before him, the cruelties committed in France to the conduct of the combined armies, and to the execrable manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick. He was averſe to war; he was deſirous of peace, as connected with the proſperity and honour of the country. He charged adminiſtration with not having exerted themſelves to avert a war, but having by their haughtineſs provoked it. He contended, that the papers preſented to the Houſe were a garbled ſelection, unfit for the Houſe to decide the queſtion of peace or war upon. The only reaſon he could ſee of our going to war was to overturn the preſent government of France; a government founded on the will of the people, and with which we had no right to intermeddle. He contended that France had given explanations which to his mind were ſufficient; their conqueſts were no fair ground for a war; they were not the aggreſſors, but had been attacked; their aggrandiſement, however, he ſaid, was to be oppoſed, but the aggrandiſement of Ruſſia was to be paſſed by unnoticed: the reaſon, he ſuppoſed, was, that Ruſſia being a deſpotic power, her aggrandiſements were not deemed alarming. He imagined, if miniſters were determined to go to war, it was in part for the purpoſe of changing the character of the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt), who had long been deemed the miniſter of preparation—he preſumed, he was deſirous of obtaining, at the expence of his country, the new title to him of miniſter of war.

Mr Anſtruther ſupported the addreſs.

Mr Fox was ready to confeſs, that the concluſion of the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt's) ſpeech gave him ſome ſatisfaction, becauſe it held out ſome hope, that means might be yet taken to avert the miſeries of war, which he deprecated as one of the greateſt miſeries which could befal this nation. This was all that he wiſhed for, and hitherto he had conſtantly expreſſed himſelf to this effect. He thought that negotiation ought to precede every thing elſe. He would not attempt, nor did he deſire to palliate the cruelties of the French; but we certainly did not think it fulfilled our national character to negotiate with nations whoſe cruelties were proverbial, ſuch as Portugal and Spain, where the Inquiſition and Auto da Fes chilled the very blood within the veins of humanity. Before he touched particularly on the articles which were held out as the oſtenſible grounds of a war with France, he ſhould venture an opinion, which was, that it was not the opening of the Scheldt, the decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November laſt, nor yet the ſafety of Europe, was the real cauſe; but an intention to interfere in the internal government of France, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the old monarchy, which had given ſuch uneaſineſs to this country and to all Eu-

rope as long as it exiſted. In this reſpect, indeed, the Duke of Brunſwick had acted in an open manner—he did not attempt to diſguiſe his pretenſions. He wiſhed the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) would ſo far follow his example, and then the people of this country would know what it was they were to maintain an expenſive war for. The firſt ground was Holland.—Were we certain that the Dutch were diſpoſed for war? What proof had they given of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly acknowledged they had made no requiſition on that head, and ſurely they muſt judge of their own affairs with greater propriety than we.

They did not ſeem to treat the opening of the Scheldt as an object that ſhould involve them in a war. It was true, we ought to maintain the faith of treaties, and he was not averſe to an armament in caſe of a requiſition from allies; but he deprecated every meaſure that might plunge us into a war, the reſult of which could not be foreſeen. The ſecond ground was, the ſafety of Europe. Here the Hon Member advanced ſeveral arguments in order to ſhow, that if his Majeſty's miniſters really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up the matter much earlier. The third ground was, the decree of the National Convention on the 19th of November laſt, which, in his opinion, could not affect this country. He was ready to acknowledge the decree and the ſubject of explanation were inconſiſtent; but what was he to adduce from thence? Why that the French nation did not wiſh to go to war with this country. Mr Fox took this in different points of view as a corroboration of the aſſertion. He paid very little attention to what M. Kerſaint ſaid with reſpect to a deſcent on this country. He entertained no apprehenſions on that head. The people of this country loved the preſent form of government— they admired the Conſtitution from reaſon, habit, and prejudice; but he was certain that it was not the way to continue that love by the increaſe of taxes. Such conduct would tend to propagate the very principles which they wiſhed to annihilate. The human mind ſeemed to be delighted with war. At firſt it was carried on for victory; then extent of territory; then for religion; commerce of late gave birth to it; but experience had fatally evinced, that all commercial wars defeated their object. The beaten track was tried, and as no new ground preſented itſelf, the old article of religion was taken up; war muſt be waged with opinions, the moſt unequal that could be carried on. An eccentric man in the National Aſſembly had profeſſed opinions in favour of Atheiſm. That a whole nation ſhould be invaded with the opinions of one man, was rather uncharitable. Surely thoſe who could believe that a whole nation were Atheiſts, ſhould not be condemned for want of belief. But if the French were all Atheiſts, was there any danger that ſo abſurd a ſyſtem would find any diſciples in this country? He was perſuaded it would not. This nation was ſenſible of the conſolations which flowed from religion; a conſolation which lightened our burthen in this life, and ſmoothed our paſſage to the grave. Were we to conteſt with them for victory? That would be Quixotiſm indeed—Nor yet for extent of territory. He believed any territory in France would not be eligible. But he would maintain his former opinion—it could only be for the purpoſe of reſtoring the old monarchy of France; for he obſerved, that as often as this queſtion was agitated, though this was not made one of the grounds, yet the wild exceſſes and atrocities of the preſent government never fail to make the chief ingredient of every argument. Much had been ſaid of the French principles. He did not ſo much reprobate the principles as the abuſe of them. He would inſiſt that ſovereignty was founded in the people, and that the people could caſhier their Governors, when they could produce ſufficient proofs that they had violated the end for which they were inſtituted. Was not James the Second caſhiered? Did not William the Third owe his crown to a Convention of the people? and had not the dynaſty of the Houſe of Brunſwick ſucceeded to that election? As ot the word *equality*, did it mean any more than an equality of right to unequal things? The man that had a ſhilling had as much right to it as the man that had an hundred pounds, and the cottager to his hut as the nobleman to his palace. He wiſhed to be clearly underſtood, for he well knew that attempts would be made to miſrepreſent him. It had been inſinuated, that he held correſpondence with the French, and he challenged any man to bring forward any ſuch charge, or to prove that he was not a good citizen.

After ſeveral others had ſpoken, the addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Lords, Jan. 28. the Marquis of Stafford preſented his Majeſty's meſſage; and motions for production of papers ſimilar to thoſe of Mr Grey were made by Lord Lauderdale.

On Feb. 1. the meſſage was taken into conſideration, when Lord Grenville, after a long ſpeech in which he ſaid he thought a war unavoidable, moved an addreſs in anſwer.

Lord Stanhope propoſed an amendment, for delaying the diſcuſſion of the queſtion till their Lordſhips had leiſure fully to examine the ſubject. A war under the preſent circumſtances would be the exceſs of madneſs. It is unneceſſary and may be avoided; conſequently,

ſequently ſhould it take place, will be impious and immoral.—It will be a war of Government againſt the liberties of France, againſt the commercial intereſts of this country, againſt the paper-currency of this country, againſt the people of Great Britain.—The reſources of this country are nearly exhauſted, the people are unable to ſupport freſh burdens; not only the luxuries, but the neceſſaries of life are taxed ſo high, as to preclude the poor almoſt from the means of exiſtence—the poor's rates exceed two millions per annum, and even with this addition to their miſerable earnings, half of them are ſtarving. England, being diſengaged from war, has now nearly monopolized the whole commerce of the univerſe, and are we to abandon theſe ſolid advantages for an empty etiquette?—What can this country gain by a war with France? They have no fleet, no trade.—Were we to take poſſeſſion of their tranſatlantic poſſeſſions, their only vulnerable part, we ſhould benefit them moſt probably, and eventually injure ourſelves: the power of France is now concentrated within itſelf, and by lopping off any exuberance or excreſcence, we ſhould only ſtrengthen the trunk; and ſhould France ſucceed in the eſtabliſhment of her conſtitution, ſhe would ſoon regain any thing ſhe might have loſt.

Lord Carliſle ſupported the original motion; and applauded the conduct of miniſters. Nice, Avignon, Geneva, and Savoy, became objects of the ambition of France, becauſe they were defenceleſs; and he was convinced, had miniſters ſuffered themſelves to be amuſed with the pacific propoſals of the proviſionary executive council of France, inſtead of making the recent warlike preparations, France would have availed herſelf of our weakneſs, and England might at this time have formed an eighty-ſixth department of the French republic. In his opinion war was neceſſary to the preſervation of our liberties and properties, and he therefore gave his hearty concurrence to the motion for the addreſs, which would enable his Majeſty's miniſters to prepare for war, without precluding the probability of preſerving peace.

The Earl of Lauderdale deplored the act of atrocity lately perpetrated in France; but he augured ill of the intention of Britiſh miniſters, when he ſaw them joining with their juſt complaints againſt France, the moſt inſidious appeal to the paſſions.—Inſtead of ſubmitting the grounds of complaint to rational diſquiſitions, a collection of papers is diſtributed at the doors to your Lordſhips, pitifully contrived to excite your prejudices againſt the French nation, and to turn that into matter of anger and reſentment, which ought to be the ſubject of the cooleſt and moſt deliberate reflection. They rouſe you to revenge, inſtead of calling upon you to deliberate. When I hear of the intemperance of Mr Burke and Mr Wyndham; when I heard a Noble Lord, during the *ſhort continuance of his diſintereſted ſupport* of government, calling the French by the moſt opprobrious terms—another calling them "ferocious beaſts," and when I daily hear the contemptible calumnies againſt them, can I wonder that they ſhould be exaſperated in return, and that the multitude of both countries, thus goaded, ſhould commit acts of the moſt rancorous hatred? Is this the conduct of ſtateſmen and legiſlators? where diſpaſſionate reaſoning ought alone to predominate. I am ready to own, that the acts of the Convention for the laſt three months have been monſtrous and abſurd. But in all their abſurdity and wickedneſs, they have manifeſted an uniform deſire of maintaining peace and friendſhip with England. He read ſome paſſages relative to this ſubject, from a report made by Briſſot, and ſpeaking of Briſſot himſelf, added, that he was proud to rank him in the liſt of his friends. His virtues and talents merited the acknowledgement. The Noble Lord went at conſiderable length into a diſcuſſion of the pretexts and proſpects of the war, which he thought might have been avoided by an open conduct on our part. He ſeconded the amendment.

Lord Stormont deemed an immediate declaration of war neceſſary to the preſervation of our rational honour and proſperity. He aſſerted, it was abſurd to talk of treating with France—a country which in about four years had undergone four different revolutions.

The Lord Chancellor (Loughborough) maintained that the war was not addreſſed to the paſſions; it intereſted at once the underſtanding and the affections. The moral feelings, the ſenſations which fitted man for the duties of ſocial life, for the endearing habits, the ſubordination, and all the kindred links of order, and peace, and happineſs, were wounded by the turpitude and the crimes of France. It was ſaid, were we to undertake a cruſade againſt metaphyſics; not ſurely againſt the metaphyſical notions of a government which Abbe Seyes was hatching at Paris; but a war againſt the practical metaphyſicians with 100,000 bayonets at Maeſtrecht, was a clear ſubſtantive purſuit worthy of the bravery, the philoſophy, and the intereſts of Engliſhmen. He alluded to Lord Lauderdale's commendation of Briſſot as his friend. There was a taſte in friendſhip as in every thing elſe. A man might have a taſte for gloomy ſcenes, and for objects of horror;—for ruined caſtles—proſtrated temples, and ravaged countries; but ſuch was not his taſte. The Noble Lord had talked of the ſhort continuance

timuance of his diſintereſted ſupport of the King and Government.—The Noble Lord was miſtaken in both parts of this idea; both in the chronology and the calculations. His diſapprobation of the French principles had not been of ſhort continuance. From the firſt moment of their avowal they had received his thorough deteſtation.—So much as to chronology. He was equally wrong in his calculation, and which could only ariſe from their not being better acquainted; for it ſo happened, that in point of intereſt the Noble Lord, who was a good arithmetician, might aſcertain that, ſo far from gaining, he had made a conſiderable ſacrifice by the change he had embraced. It was always a painful thing to talk of private motives for a perſonal act; and particularly ſo to explain them in public; but he would not heſitate to ſay, that among other reaſons which, in balancing all the inducements to the ſtep he had taken, one of the principal motives for his embracing a more reſponſible ſtation in the preſent critical moment, was, that he might more effectually oppoſe Briſſot's friends in England.

The Earl of Lauderdale gloried in owning a ſincere friendſhip for a man, who in an humble ſtation had maintained the moſt diſintereſted integrity, and the moſt active benevolence—who never was known to defend the cauſe of vice and cruelty for lucre; who had never defended a job, or a corruption; who had never deſerted his friends, or tarniſhed his honour by the change of his opinions.—Such a man, whether he be the editor of a journal, or in whatever ſtation I find him, I ſhall be proud to call my friend. The man who is the contrary of all this, however high in rank he may have raiſed himſelf, is too contemptible for my friendſhip, or my enmity.

The amendment was negatived, and the addreſs carried without a diviſion.

The following proteſt was entered.

Dissentient, 1. Becauſe the immediate tendency of the addreſs is to plunge the nation into war.

2. Becauſe we conſider war as an evil of ſuch magnitude, that nothing but abſolute neceſſity can juſtify it.

3. Becauſe we have not heard of any danger to this country which renders war neceſſary.

4. Becauſe the obſervance of good faith towards our allies does not require us to engage in war, his Majeſty's miniſters having admitted that Holland has not demanded our interference, and it being notorious, that Pruſſia has been the aggreſſor againſt France.

5. Becauſe, though we feel the utmoſt horror at the atrocious act of cruelty and injuſtice mentioned in the addreſs, we think that no injuſtice, however flagrant, committed in a foreign ſtate, and having no relation to other countries, is a juſt ground for making war.

6. Becauſe we are more likely to obtain the objects, whether of policy or principle, in the way of negotiation, than war; the averſion of France to break with this country, which has lately ſtood the teſt of repeated provocations, putting it in our power at this moment to give peace to all Europe: whereas by entering into the war, we ſhall put all at ſtake; we ſhall be to join a league, whoſe duration cannot be depended on; our marine will be to act againſt armed veſſels only, and that of the French againſt a trade which covers every quarter of the globe.

7. Becauſe, in no view of policy can we diſcover any advantage to be obtained to this country by war, however ſucceſsful. The experience of our two laſt wars has taught us the little value of foreign acquiſitions; for having loſt America in the laſt of them, we now enjoy a more beneficial intercourſe with it as an independent ſtate, than we did when it formed a part of the Britiſh dominions.

8. Becauſe we think it the intereſt of this country to preſerve peace with all mankind, but more eſpecially with France.

9. Becauſe, even if it ſhould be thought conſonant to the honour and magnanimity of this nation to ſeek the depreſſion of France, that end will be moſt effectually promoted, by leaving them to their own internal diſſenſions, inſtead of uniting them by a hoſtile aggreſſion in a common cauſe, and thus calling forth all their energy.

10. Becauſe, as every war muſt be concluded by a peace, negotiation muſt at ſome time take place, and we muſt ultimately depend upon the good faith of France, unleſs we proceed upon a principle of partition, conqueſt, or extermination.

11. Becauſe the meaſures now in view will utterly derange our ſyſtem of finance, our war-reſources having been applied towards defraying the expence of our peace-eſtabliſhment, in conſequence of which our floating unfunded debt, which amounted at the commencement of the American war only to 3,100,000 l. has accumulated to above ten millions, excluſive of India bonds. Beſides which, the additional effect that the late enormous extenſion of private banking to an amount unknown, may have upon our public credit, in caſe of war, is what no one can foreſee.

12. Becauſe we dread the increaſe of thoſe public burdens which already bear ſo hard on the poorer part of the community, and becauſe we are convinced that nothing can endanger our happy conſtitution, but an interruption of thoſe bleſſings which it now affords us, by the calamities of an unneceſſary war. Lansdowne. Lauderdale.

Dissentient, For the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d reaſons, and for that part of the 4th beginning with the word (Interference); for the whole of the 5th and 12th reaſons. Derby.

Account

Account of Capt. Bligh's Expedition to the South Seas, for the purpoſe of procuring the BREAD-FRUIT TREE, *to be planted in the Weſt Indies.*

St Helena, Dec. 19. 1792.

I Have taken the liberty of addreſſing two letters to you during this voyage, one from Teneriffe, the other from the Cape of Good Hope, on the ſuppoſition that a knowledge of the movements of the Providence and Aſſiſtance ſhips, deſtined to accompliſh ſo popular and deſirable an end as that of conveying the BREAD FRUIT-TREE from the South Seas to our Weſt-India ſettlements, would not be diſpleaſing. I ſhall now beg leave further to trouble you with a curſory account of our proceedings from the Cape to our arrival here, which took place yeſterday, Dec. 18.

Our water and proviſions being completed by the 22d December 1791, the next day we ſailed out of Table Bay, the few ſick we had being previouſly ſent on ſhore, and replaced by ſome Swedes, &c. who had left a Dutch Indiaman. For four or five days after our departure, we experienced baffling winds, which increaſed our diſtance but very little from the African coaſt; when on the 28th, a ſteady breeze ſprung up, and on the 8th of February 1792, we got ſight of Van Diemen's Land. The next morning we came to an anchor in Adventure Bay, as did alſo the Aſſiſtance; both crews in the moſt perfect health: we had, during this run, a ſucceſſion of favourable winds, and moſt delightful weather: there we lay thirteen days to complete our wood and water; the former we found in the greateſt abundance, growing cloſe to the water ſide; the latter in ſufficient quantity, and excellent, Although, in all our excurſions, we ſaw nothing that could ſtrictly be called a river, yet Adventure Bay is well ſupplied with water, by various brooks that empty themſelves in its boſom. We frequently refreſhed the crews with ſome fine fiſh during our ſtay; but the earth produced nothing, that we ſaw, for men to eat, although the ſoil, in many places, was rich, and the face of the country luxuriant, and only wanting the foſtering and active hand of man to make it a delightful ſpot. The inhabitants were only once ſeen, and thoſe very few in number, and for a ſhort time. Capt. Bligh left a cock and two hens, and ſet ſome peach, apricot, &c. ſtones, with ſeveral kinds of ſeed.—On the 21ſt we ſailed out of this harbour, and ſhould have made the ſouthern part of New Zealand, had we not experienced much haze and fog when near that coaſt, which prevented our having any obſervation for ſeveral days. This made us run as high as lat. 50 South: there we found the cold exceſſive. During this paſſage we ſaw whales of three kinds, grampuſſes, &c. albatroſſes, Cape-hens, with a variety of other birds; great quantities of rock weed, and ſeveral times phoſphoral lights.

We continued our courſe without any thing extraordinary happening until the 5th of April, when we ſaw land; this was a low iſland, a new diſcovery, and was not ſeen until we were within a few miles of it. A number of craggy rocks, over which the ſurf broke to a prodigious height, are ſcattered along its coaſt. The center of the iſland is a lagune, encircled, as far as our view extended, by a border of trees; but not the ſmalleſt appearance of either fires or inhabitants. The hour of the day enabled Capt. Bligh to aſcertain its true poſition; it lies in lat. 21. 39. South. longitude 218. 13. Eaſt; and on the 9th we arrived at Otaheite, the Queen of the Tropical Iſles. There we were received in the moſt friendly and affectionate manner, and found moſt of the crew belonging to the Matilda, a whaler, of London, Meſſrs. Calvert and King owners. She had been at Botany-Bay, had touched at Otaheite to refreſh in her paſſage round Cape Horn, and had ſailed only ſixteen days from thence, when ſhe ſtruck on a ſand bank and foundered. This happened on the 26th of February 1792. The crew took the boats and ſteered for Otaheite, where they arrived on the 2d of March, and were kindly received, and humanely treated, by theſe benevolent people. But a Chief of the diſtrict Matavai, who had ſeized four muſkets, &c. from them, on their landing, and would not give them up, had occaſioned King Otoo (who ſtyles himſelf, and with very great propriety, the *Friend of King George*) to make a formal demand of them; which not being complied with, he had waged war againſt him, and was carrying it on with very great obſtinacy. Two days after our arrival a battle was fought, when Edeea, the Queen

of

of theſe extenſive iſles, like Zenobia of the Eaſt, appeared in the field, and "marſhall'd her footy warriors to the fight." Capt. Bligh now interfered, and hoſtilities ceaſed. A human ſacrifice was offered, on the part of the rebel Chief, to Otoo, as a propitiation for the part he had taken, which was by him accepted. Thus was peace reſtored.—A brig from Briſtol, named the Jenny, bound to the N. W. coaſt of America, had touched there ten days before we arrived, and had taken the Maſter of the Matilda (Wetherhead), and two boys with her. One of the mates, named Campbell, and two men, had formed the daring attempt to reach Botany-Bay in one of the boats, and had ſailed with that intent when the Jenny did. Twenty are on board the Providence, and five preferred remaining with the natives.

By the 19th of July the purport of our voyage being completed, we ſailed on that day, having on board 2,630 Bread-Fruit Trees, and other plants, in the higheſt perfection.—We found that the Pandora had ſailed from Matavai Bay on May 9. 1791, with ſeveral of the Bounty's mutineers on board, who had parted from Chriſtian, who, with the remaining part of the crew, and ſome natives, had ſailed from thence, with an intent of forming a ſettlement:—we alſo learnt that the Diſcovery and Chatham had ſailed from the ſame place on the 24th of January 1792. Thus, during a reſidence of more than three months in this iſland, our friendly intercourſe with theſe good people was never once ſuſpended by any untoward accident. Nothing material took place, from our leaving Otaheite until the 25th of July 1792, when we ſaw the iſland of Whytootaky, diſcovered by Capt. Bligh in the Bounty—it exhibits a moſt delightful proſpect, being agreeably diverſified—it has a gentle ſlope from the hills, which are of a tolerable height, down to the ſea-coaſt. This is guarded by a chain of breakers, preventing its being approached by boats; and the water is too deep to allow ſhips to anchor: we found no bottom with an hundred and eighty fathoms of line. It lies in latitude 18. 49. S. longitude 200. 18. E.—On the 2d of Auguſt we fell in with three iſlands, diſcovered by a Spaniard in the year 1784, and by him called Myawger, the account of which is in the hands of Mr Dalrymple, and by him communicated to Capt. Bligh: they lie in latitude 18. 29. S. longitude 181. E.; and on the 5th we fell in with a group of iſlands, which extend from eaſt to weſt, from longitude 182 to 178. E. and between latitude 17. and 19. S. They conſiſted of about forty, part of which were ſeen by Capt. Bligh, in the Bounty's launch, and called after his name. The perſons of the natives, their language, canoes, and weapons, being nearly the ſame as the Friendly Iſlanders, together with their vicinity, they may be conſidered as part of the ſame group. Some of theſe were the moſt romantic and pictureſque that the human mind can form; and we regretted much our ſhort ſtay amongſt them. From this time until the 1ſt of September we experienced pleaſant weather, without any thing particular occurring, when on that day we got ſight of land; and from that moment to the 20th, no people ever ſuffered more through anxiety than we did.—This land proved to be one of the New Guinea Iſlands which form Endeavour Straits, but conſiderably to the eaſtward of that known track through which Capt. Cook paſſed. We followed the Aſſiſtance with boats a-head to guide us, and found our water daily ſhoal from ſeventy-four to four fathoms. We now ſaw no viſible means to purſue our courſe, as iſlands, breakers, and ſhoals preſented themſelves in every direction. To return the way we came was now rendered impoſſible, as the eaſterly monſoon was blowing, and the paſſage through which we had come was too narrow to allow us to beat back; our ſituation, therefore, became extremely critical: in one day we had broken two of our anchors, in anchoring to avoid danger; add to this, a ſmall allowance of water in this ſultry climate. The great conſumption of that article, owing to the plants, had obliged us, very early in our voyage, to be economiſts: it now became neceſſary to diminiſh our former ſcanty allowance, and one pint of pure water, beſides our uſual allowance of grog, was the daily portion of each man. However, by dint of great attention and perſeverance, we overcame all our difficulties by the 20th, when we found ourſelves once more in an open ſea.

[*To be continued.*]

THE

THE CAPTIVE.

Sung by Maſter WALSH, *at the Oratorios, King's Theatre, Haymarket.*

Said to be written by MARY ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE, *in the* Temple, *after the execution of* LOUIS XVI. *Tranſlated from the original. The Muſic by* J. Percy.

BE huſh, my ſoul! for heaven prepare;
Inur'd to anguiſh, learn to bear:
Thy ſilent agony is known,
Where Mercy's tears begem the throne.
What Seraph calls me? ſure I hear—
'Tis fancy all, or wild deſpair,
Whoſe echo round the weeping dome
Reſponſive warns the ſuff'rer home.

RECITATIVE, *accompanied.*

I come, be calm my fever'd brain;
I will not now complain.

AIR.

"Ill fated Queen!" it ſeems to ſay,
"Thy ſorrows waſh thy crimes away:
"Thy ſainted Lord ſtill wears a crown.
"Oh! haſte to ſhare his pure renown."
I come, bright Saint!—but if decreed—
Diſtracting thought! theſe babes muſt bleed,
Together may we take our flight,
To realms of peace, to realms of light.

Reſign'd, I hear the ruffian throng,
Tumultuous ruſh the court along;
Reſign'd, I ſee the dæmon ſcowl,
That ſpeaks departure to my ſoul.
Relentleſs wretches, think not here
The ſigh will end, or ceaſe the tear:
For, ſighs ſhall burſt, and tears ſhall flow,
When diſtant climes ſhall hear our woe.

Another Tranſlation of the ſame, ſung by Mrs Crouch, *at* Covent Garden.

SEE, Auſtria's daughter, Gallia's Queen,
With haggar'd face and alter'd mien,
A captive wretch! unknown, unſeen,
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

My foes prevail! my friends are fled!
Theſe ſuppliant hands to Heav'n I ſpread;
Heav'n guard my unprotected head,
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

When as my babes lie huſh'd in ſleep,
Their couch in briny tears I ſteep,
Hang o'er their lovely forms and weep,
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

Victim of anguiſh and deſpair!
How grief has chang'd my flowing hair!
How wan my waſted cheek with care!
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

Now fancy paints my murder'd lord!
I ſee th' aſſaſſin's blood ſtain'd ſword!
The lifeleſs trunk;—the boſom gor'd!
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

To thee, O King of kings! I cry;
To thee I raiſe the ſtreaming eye!
And heave the penitential ſigh!
Amidſt this ſad Captivity!

LINES *written on preſenting a* LADY *with a* MOURNING RING. By THOMAS ADNEY.

ATtend, my fair, nor deem me vain,
If I your kind acceptance claim:
This mournful Gem remembrance bears
Of one rever'd, and dead to cares,
That e'er in life uncenſur'd trod,
But now lies mouldring 'neath the ſod.
Death calls us hence, and we obey,
For Life is like a Summer's day!
From earth we came,—to earth return,
Encompaſs'd in the fun'ral urn!
Nor have we cauſe to be afraid,
Since all muſt in the duſt be laid!
If in meek Virtue's paths we tread,
We need not fear to meet the dead.
'Tis Vice alone frail man diſarms,
And in his breaſt creates alarms!

This Ring, my fair, a treaſure keep,
And ceaſe for one you love to weep!
Your finger can explain it beſt,
And point to where the happy reſt,
While I, admiring worth and grace,
A Mother's form and virtue trace;
And ſee the copy, beſt of all,
As true as the Original!
Then take the Gem,—a friend's beheſt,
And in return, heed this requeſt:
That when the tide of ſorrow's o'er,
And peace has calm'd your mind once more,
This Ring you change for one I'll give,
Which ſhall reward me while I live.
If this you grant,—with wiſh diſcreet,
The Parſon makes my bliſs complete!

The following little Poem, compoſed by Thomſon, is lately publiſhed for the firſt time by the Earl of Buchan. It is from theſe words in the Song of Solomon: "Turn a-"way thine eyes from me, for they have "overcome me!"

I.

O THOU, whoſe tender, ſerious eyes
Expreſſive ſpeak the mind I love;
The gentle azure of the ſkies,
The penſive ſhadows of the grove,

II.

O mix their beauteous beams with mine,
And let us interchange our hearts;
Let all their ſweetneſs on me ſhine,
Pour'd thro' my ſoul be all their darts.

III.

Ah! 'tis too much! I cannot bear
At once ſo ſoft, ſo keen a ray;
In pity then, my lovely fair,
O turn theſe killing eyes away!

IV.

But what avails it to conceal
One charm, where nought but charms we
ſee?
Their luſtre then again reveal,
And let me, MYRA, die of thee.

On the Death of his Mother. By J. Thomson.*

[From the Earl of Buchan's Eſſay on the genius, character, and writings of Thomſon.]

YE fabled muſes, I your aid diſclaim,
Your airy raptures, and your fancied flame:
True genuine woe my throbbing breaſt inſpires,
Love prompts my lays, and filial duty fires;
The ſoul ſprings inſtant at the warm deſign,
And the heart diſtates every flowing line.
See! where the kindeſt, beſt of mothers lies,
And death has ſhut her ever-weeping eyes;
Has lodg'd at laſt peace in her weary breaſt,
And lull'd her many piercing cares to reſt.
No more the orphan train around her ſtands,
While her full heart upbraids her needy hands!
No more the widow's lonely fate ſhe feels,
The ſhock ſevere that modeſt want conceals,
Th' oppreſſor's ſcourge, the ſcorn of wealthy pride,
And poverty's unnumber'd ills beſide.
For ſoul attended by th' angelic throng,
Through yonder worlds of light ſhe glides along,
And claims the well-earn'd raptures of the ſky—
Yet fond concern recalls the mother's eye;
She ſeeks the helpleſs orphans left behind;
So hardly left! ſo bitterly reſign'd!
Still, ſtill! is ſhe my ſoul's divineſt theme,
The waking viſion, and the wailing dream;
And I the ruddy ſun's enliv'ning blaze
O'er my dark eyes her dewy image plays,
And in the dread dominion of the night
Shines out again the ſadly pleaſing ſight.
Triumphant virtue all around her darts,
And more than volumes ev'ry look imparts—
Looks ſoft yet awful, melting yet ſerene,
Where both the mother and the ſaint are ſeen.
But ah! that night—that torturing night remains;
May darkneſs dye it with its deepeſt ſtains,
May joy on it forſake her roſy bow'rs,
And ſcreaming ſorrow blaſt its baleful hours,
When on the margin of the briny flood†
Chill'd with a ſad preſaging damp I ſtood,
Took the laſt look, ne'er to behold her more,
And mix'd our murmurs with the wavy roar,
Heard the laſt words fall from her pious tongue,
Then, wild into the bulging veſſel flung,
Which ſoon, too ſoon convey'd me from her ſight,
Dearer than life, and liberty, and light;
Why was I then, ye pow'rs, reſerv'd for this?
Nor ſunk that moment in the vaſt abyſs?
Devour'd at once by the relentleſs wave,
And whelm'd for ever in a wat'ry grave?—
Down, ye wild wiſhes of unruly woe!—
I ſee her with immortal beauty glow,
The early wrinkle care-contracted gone,
Her tears all wiped, and all her ſorrows flown;
Th' exalting voice of Heav'n I hear her breathe,
To ſooth her ſoul in agonies of death.
I ſee her through the manſions bleſt above,
And now ſhe meets her dear expecting love.
Heart cheering ſight! but yet, alas! o'erſpread
By the damp gloom of Grief's uncheerful ſhade
Come then of Reaſon the reflecting hour,
And let me truſt the kind o'er-ruling Power,
Who from the night commands the ſhining day,
The poor man's portion, and the orphan's ſtay!

* *Eliſabeth Trotter, of a genteel family in the neighbourhood of Greenlaw in Berwickſhire.*

† *On the Firth of Leith, where ſhe embarked for London.*

To a LADY *dreſſed with a very large* BOUQUET.

FAſhion's the tyrant of mankind,
Whoſe univerſal ſway
Can captive lead the willing mind,
And in its ſilken fetters bind
Vain mortals to obey.
See Myra with the load oppreſs'd
Of a whole garden's pride;
The noſegay totters at her breaſt,
And, miſer-like, of wealth poſſeſs'd,
Its treaſure ſeeks to hide.
There ſee the Jeſs'mine, once ſo meek,
Erect its ſilver heads;
No longer languid now, and weak,
It gains new luſtre from her cheek,
And ten-fold whiteneſs ſpreads.
The bluſhing Roſe, in contraſt ſweet,
Its fragrant leaf diſplays;
Whilſt Pinks, that ſprang beneath her feet,
Now feel her heart with rapture beat,
Whilſt ſhe her ſlaves ſurveys.
Go, gaudy flow'rs, nor in deſpight
Preſume thoſe charms to ſhade;
The riſing ſun ſtill puts to flight
The envious clouds of parting night,
That would his reign invade.
Go, ſeek the boſom, ſwoln with pride,
Spleen, envy, and deſpair:
There ſpread your ample foliage wide,
And, like the Pagan temple, hide
The fiend that's worſhipp'd there.

VERSES *addreſſed to two* LADIES, *who ſent a Letter to the Author in Hieroglyphics.*

CHarm'd by your ſkill, by your indulgence won,
O'er Egypt's ſacred characters I run;
But grieve to own, ye kind yet cruel dames,
The darkeſt riddle of the ſcroll your names.
With ſecret care our guardian angels tend,
Unſeen aſſiſt us, and unknown befriend:
Nor ſeek we theſe, aſſur'd that heav'nly pow'rs
Elude the graſp of knowledge weak as ours.
But Angels, that in female bodies dwell,
Cannot be trac'd too ſoon, or known too well.

SENEX.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has iſſued the following declaration reſpecting the march of his troops into Poland.

"It is known to all Europe, that the change of government which took place in Poland on the 3d of May 1791, without the knowledge or participation of the neighbouring friendly powers, has excited the diſpleaſure and diſſatisfaction of a great part of the nation; and that thoſe who remained faithful to the ancient form of government, implored the aſſiſtance of the elevated Princeſs who had guaranteed it.

Her Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty liſtened to the call, and flew to their aſſiſtance with a conſiderable body of troops, which were ſent by diviſions into thoſe provinces where their preſence appeared to be moſt neceſſary. Under their protection the principal members of the nobility entered into a general confederation, whoſe preſent labours are devoted to the ſuppreſſion of the abuſes of introduced innovations, and tending to reſtore virtue to the conſtitution of their country.

From that moment, Pruſſia could not but feel a concern for the fate of Poland, partly as a neighbour, partly on account of the references which mutually ſubſiſt between theſe two ſtates. Thoſe great events could not but excite her attention; but the King always cheriſhed hopes, that the troubles would ſoon be happily terminated; and believed therefore to be able to forego his interference, eſpecially in a moment when objects momentous and worthy of his ſolicitude occupied him in another quarter.

His expectation was however diſappointed. The ſo called patriotic party, inſtead of yielding to the ſalutary deſigns of the court of Ruſſia, had even the temerity to make an obſtinate reſiſtance againſt the Imperial troops; and although their weakneſs ſoon forced them to renounce the chimerical idea of an open war, they ſtill continue to create private combinations, viſibly tending to ſubvert order and public tranquillity. Even the King's own dominions feel their conſequences, by repeated exceſſes and violations of territory. But what ſtill more requires the ſerious attention of the King, and all the neighbouring powers, is the propagation of French democracy, and the principles of that deteſtable faction, who ſeek to make proſelytes every where, and who have already been ſo well received in Poland, that the enterpriſes of the Jacobin emiſſaries are not only moſt powerfully ſeconded there, but even Revolution ſocieties eſtabliſhed, who make an open profeſſion of their principles.

Great Poland is chiefly infected with that dangerous poiſon, and contains the greateſt number of the zealous profeſſors of miſtaken patriotiſm. Their connections with the French clubs muſt inſpire his Majeſty with a juſt diſtruſt on account of the ſafety of his own dominions, and therefore put him under the neceſſity of taking effective meaſures.

His Majeſty being neceſſitated, in combination with the allied courts, to continue the war, and being on the eve of opening a campaign, thought it proper to concert meaſures with the courts of Vienna and Peterſburg; and their Imperial Majeſties could not forbear owning, that from ſound policy it ſhould not be allowed that the factious ſhould be ſuffered to be free in Poland, and expoſe his Majeſty to the danger of having an enemy in the rear, whoſe violent and wild enterpriſes might become a ſource of freſh troubles.

His Majeſty is therefore reſolved to get the ſtart of them, by ſending a ſufficient body of troops, under the command of M. de Moſtendorff, General of Infantry, into the territories of the Republic, and eſpecially in ſeveral diſtricts of Great Poland.

Theſe meaſures of precaution have for their aim, to cover the Pruſſian territories, to ſuppreſs the ill diſpoſed incendiaries and diſturbers of tranquillity, to reſtore and maintain order and tranquility; and laſtly, to afford effectious protection to the well diſpoſed inhabitants. It will only depend on them, to merit that protection, by a tranquil and prudent conduct, by giving to the Pruſſian troops a friendly reception, and treatment, and by aſſiſting them with whatever they may want, and facilitating their ſubſiſtence. The commanding General ſhall, on his own part, not be wanting to maintain good and ſevere diſcipline, to diſburthen the inhabitants as much as in his power ſhall be, to refreſh all their proviſions, and to pay punctually for the ſupplies which he may have occaſion for. The King is fond of cheriſhing the hope, that, with ſentiments ſo pacific, he may depend on the good will of a nation whoſe

proſperity cannot be indifferent to his Majeſty, and to whom his Majeſty wiſhes to give real proofs of his affection and good wiſhes.

Berlin, Jan. 6. 1793."

On the 24th ultimo, a Pruſſian regiment advanced to Thorn, and croſſed the river by the bridge on the outſide of the town.

On the ſame day the regiment of Schwerin advanced to the town, and the Major, coming to the gate, demanded a paſſage for his troops. The magiſtrates ſtated their privileges, deſired him to paſs over the bridge as the other regiment had done, and declared that they muſt reſiſt if he perſiſted in his demand. The Major retiring, the magiſtrates ordered the gates to be ſhut. The Major immediately planted two pieces of cannon againſt the gate at which he had demanded entrance, and ſent a body of carpenters to cut it down with their axes. They did ſo, and the Major then entered with his regiment, diſarmed the burghers, and took poſſeſſion of the town in the name of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Jan. 3. By a royal edict of the 7th of November 1792, the trade with the Daniſh ſettlements upon the coaſt of Guinea is declared free to all nations whatſoever, without exception, trading in foreign-built ſhips, and without any reſtraint reſpecting the articles of importation or of exportation, including negroes; it being underſtood, however, that theſe ſhall only be exported till the end of the year 1802, conformably to the decree of the 16th of March 1792: and it is ordered, that for the maintenance of the forts, there ſhall in the mean time be paid for every male or female negro exported from the ſaid ſettlements, and deſtined for the Daniſh and other colonies, the ſum of 10 crowns currency of Denmark. The half of this duty ſhall, however, be remitted on each female negro imported into the Daniſh Weſt India iſlands, upon the production of the certificate of ſuch female negro having been exported from the Daniſh ſettlements on the Coaſt of Guinea, and of the duty on exportation having been duly paid. *Lond. Gaz.*

FRANCE.

In the Convention, Dec. 3. the order of the day was the diſcuſſion relative to ſubſiſtences; but after many long debates, the Convention decreed, that it ſhould give place to the trial of the King.

Melinet wiſhed to reſume the queſtion relative to inviolability. "Philoſophers (ſays he,) as writers inform us, cenſured the Engliſh for having tried Charles I. Conſider, whether it had not been better, if, inſtead of ſhortening the ſceptre, they had deſtroyed it. True Republicans would then have written their hiſtory, and they would not have been cenſured: Let the ſword cut off the life of a tyrant, and hiſtory will be juſt to our fame.

The preſident obſerving that the queſtion of inviolability had been decided previouſly, the Aſſembly ſilenced the ſpeaker.

Buzot required, that the Convention ſhould decree, "that he who ſhould preſume to ſpeak of re-eſtabliſhing royalty, under any form whatever, ſhould be puniſhed with death;" and he demanded the *appel nominal* reſpecting this propoſition.

On this, all the members on the left, and part of thoſe on the right ſide of the hall, roſe with a degree of enthuſiaſm, and called for the *appel nominal.*

Bollaut attempted to oppoſe this propoſition; but the Convention would not hear him. Another deputy propoſed that they "ſhould paſs ſentence on the King before they broke up." [*Loud acclamations, and extravagant applauſe.*]

Roubel ſupported the motion of Buzot, and recommended the judgement of the King without adjourning.

Merlin was conſidered as a royaliſt, for having demanded that, in the preparation of the decree, it ſhould be ſtated, that royalty ſhould not be re eſtabliſhed except in the primary aſſemblies. He exculpated himſelf by ſaying, that on the 10th of Auguſt he regretted but one thing, viz. "the inſpiration which directed Brutus." [*Murmurs.*]

Gaudet, obſerving that Merlin's propoſitions tended towards annarchy, and thence to deſpotiſm, demanded the order of the day.

"The National Convention decrees, that whoſoever wiſhes to eſtabliſh royalty in France, or whoſoever endeavours to reſtore it under any form or by any means whatever, ſhall ſuffer death." [*Loud applauſe, except from the left.*]

"The Convention decrees, that it will continue ſitting till it ſhall have paſſed the definitive ſentence upon Louis XVI."

Petion

Petion propoſed the hour of noon to proceed every day upon this buſineſs.

Gamon believed that France would never have bread till the fate of all the Bourbon family was decided upon.

Roberſpierre, after many difficulties, obtained a hearing. He demanded that it ſhould be decreed, as a fundamental principle, that no nation could be governed by a king.—The preſident called him to the queſtion before them, Whether the ſitting ſhould be decreed permamanent?—Roberſpierre then proceeded: It is perhaps neceſſary to ſtate the queſtion in different terms, and the principal point is to judge Louis XVI. before we depart. It is alſo material to know whether Louis XVI. was not ſentenced in conſequence of the inſurrection of the 10th of Auguſt, and, if ſo, whether he ought not to be inſtantly puniſhed.

Buzot oppoſed every motion which tended to prevent the King from being heard, becauſe it was neceſſary to know the accomplices.

Petion's propoſition was then adopted as follows:

The National Convention decrees, "That the Aſſembly ſhall be occupied every day excluſively, and without interruption, with the ſentence of the King, and whatever relates to the Bourbon family, from twelve o'clock in the morning till ſix in the evening, until the buſineſs ſhall be finally determined."

Thuriot. Every day emiſſaries are ſent from Paris to the departments, to circulate libels, inciting the people to demand the reſtoration of royalty. Meaſures muſt be inſtantly taken to ſuppreſs theſe intrigues.

Preſident. An anonymous letter was ſent to me, which requeſted a Stadtholder, with a guard of 10,000 men.

Official diſpatches were read, from Lt-Gen. Valence, announcing the capture of the caſtles of Namur, one of which, the fort of Vittale, was taken by aſſault, after the rout of a corps of 5000 Auſtrians, entrenched in the woods of Aſth. The garriſon were all made priſoners of war.

Dec. 5 A long debate enſued, reſpecting the difficulties, obſtacles, and frauds, which exiſted in Paris with regard to corn. Many perſons on their way to Paris with corn had been ſtopped by perſons unknown, and obliged to return. The Convention decreed, that the emiſſaries who prevented the free circulation of corn in France ſhould, if diſcovered, be put to death.

The Convention afterwards reſumed the queſtion touching the mode in which the King is to be tried, when they decreed as follows:—A commiſſion extraordinary is to be formed, on whoſe report the Convention, on Monday Dec. 10. are to decree the digeſtion of the act exhibiting the charges which have been proved againſt Louis; and on Tueſday that of ſtating the interrogations which are to be put to him. The next day he is to be brought to the bar, to hear the laſt act read, and to anſwer the queſtions which the preſident may put to him. A copy of the charges and the queſtions will be given to him, and two days allowed him to prepare his defence; at the expiration of which time, final judgement will be paſſed on him by nominal appeal, every member giving his verdict.

Dec. 6. The Aſſembly deliberated on the trial of the King: after a variety of propoſitions, the following were alternately decreed:

1. That the commiſſion of 24, and the committee of legiſlation and general ſafety, ſhall each name three members, who ſhall be re-united to the committee of twelve.

2. That theſe 21 members ſhall preſent on Monday next a declaration *(acte énonciatif)* of the crimes with which Louis Capet is charged, and ſhall arrange in due order the ſeveral parts of the evidence.

3. That they ſhall alſo preſent a ſeries of queſtions to be propoſed to Louis Capet.

4. That, in the ſitting of Monday, the Convention will diſcuſs the declaration and the queſtion to be propoſed.

5. That, on the following morning, Louis Capet ſhall be brought to the bar of the Convention, to hear the declaration read, and to anſwer the queſtions to be propoſed to him only through the organ of the preſident.

6. That a copy of the declaration and of the ſeries of queſtions ſhall be delivered to Louis Capet; and that the preſident ſhall adjourn the proceedings for two days, to hear his definitive anſwer.

7. That, on the day after his ſecond appearance at the bar, the National Convention ſhall pronounce on the fate of Louis Capet, by the *appel nominal*, each member as his name is called appearing ſucceſſively in the tribune.

8. The

8. The National Convention charges the executive council, on its responsibility, to take all measures neceſſary for the public ſecurity during the trial of Louis Capet.

Dec. 7. A deputation of the ſection of the Thuilleries waited on the Council-General of the commons of Paris, with the following demands, among others, relative to the guard of the King:

1. That two members of the council-general ſhould remain during the nights, in the chamber of the *ci-devant* King, inſtead of one, which had hitherto been the rule.

2. That, as the *ci-devant* King had the cuſtom of ſhaving himſelf, that liberty ſhould now be taken from him; and that, like other priſoners, his beard ſhould be cut with ſciſſors.

The reaſon given for the firſt of theſe demands was, that the King himſelf being a very powerful man, and his valet de chambre being remarkably ſo, a ſingle commiſſary might eaſily be overcome and murdered by them. With regard to the ſecond demand, it was founded on the poſſibility of the King cutting his own throat, to raiſe the compaſſion of the people in favour of his ſon the Dauphin.

The reſult of the deliberations of the council general was the following arret:

1. Every kind of cutting inſtrument, and all arms offenſive or defenſive, and every thing of which other priſoners, ſuppoſed criminal, are deprived, ſhall be taken away from the priſoners of the Temple.

2. Thoſe who ſerve them, or come near them, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame privation.

3. All eatables ſhall be firſt taſted by the perſons appointed for the ſervice of the priſoners, ſuch as the cooks, confectioners, &c.

4. Every thing entering the Tower ſhall be ſcrupulouſly examined by the commiſſaries of the Temple.

5. The arret which orders that the commiſſaries of the Temple ſhall every day give a written account to the council of what paſſes in that priſon, ſhall be ſtrictly executed.

6. The ſervants ſhall no longer ſleep in the Tower.

Dec. 8. Two letters were read from the commiſſioners ſent to Dumourier's army. In the firſt they acquainted the Convention with their arrival at Liege; and that, in conſequence of an occurrence which they deemed of the utmoſt conſequence, they had diſpatched a courier extraordinary. The occurrence alluded was this: in their way to the army they found the roads thronged with volunteers, who were returning to Paris. In conſequence of a report having been circulated amongſt the troops, that the Convention had iſſued a decree, declaring the country to be out of danger, the volunteers, conceiving themſelves free from their promiſes and oaths, were returning home to their families. Should this opinion gain ground, they add, it will have a dreadful effect in the armies; and therefore requeſt ſome means to be pointed out to them to prevent it. The remainder of this letter, and the purport of the ſecond, were to give an account of the money in the military cheſts of Mons and Bruſſels, and the ſituation of the troops. With regard to the money, they only found 10,400 livres in caſh, and 65,000 in *aſſignats*. As to the ſoldiers, they are in a very bad condition. The ſick in hoſpitals, they ſay, were moſtly on the floor, without either mattreſſes or coverlets; and the ſoldiers on duty had moſt of them no breeches, or waiſtcoats; and what they called coats conſiſted of a thin patched garment: they had not even a cloak, in caſe of rain, to cover their fuſils. The cauſe of theſe misfortunes they had not yet traced.

Dec. 10. The ſitting commenced with a deputation from the Fauxbourg St Antoine, ſtating that the inſurrections in the department of Eure and Loire aimed at demanding a king.—The deputations were admitted to the honours of the ſitting

This was followed by a tedious harangue from M. Lindet, in the name of the committee of 21, wherein he recapitulated all the crimes alledged againſt Louis XVI. from the commencement of the Revolution.

Dec. 11. The reading of the act of accuſation againſt the King by Barbaroux was followed by a long diſcuſſion, wherein every deputy teſtified his eagerneſs to have a kick at the unfortunate Monarch. (See p. 53.)

On Dec. 15. a letter from General Miranda was read, ſtating, that after taking the towns of Weyem and Wert, and all the territory beyond the Meuſe, he made his entrance into Ruremonde, the capital of Auſtrian Gueldres, amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants. After the letter

letter was read, Cambon, in the name of the military and diplomatic committees, ſaid, that the progreſs of liberty ſhould no longer be checked. "You muſt," ſaid he, "freely declare our revolutionary power in every country which we enter. You muſt overturn eſtabliſhed conſtitutions, and convoke primary aſſemblies. I now preſent a decree for that purpoſe, viz.

"The generals in all thoſe countries, which are, or may be occupied by our armies, ſhall immediately proclaim, in name of the Republic, the abolition of the ancient contributions, nobility, taxes, feudal rights, real and perſonal ſervitude, the excluſive right of hunting and fiſhing, and all privileges. They ſhall declare to the people, that they bring them peace, liberty, and fraternity. They ſhall declare at the ſame time, that the contributed authorities are ſuppreſſed. They ſhall convoke the Primary Aſſemblies, to elect judges, &c.—No one can be admitted into the Primary Aſſembly, nor be elected a judge or adminiſtrator, if he has not taken an oath to be faithful to *Liberty* and *Equality*.—The French nation declares, that it will conſider as enemies thoſe people, who, refuſing liberty, ſhall enter into accommodation or negotiation with their tyrants.—The French nation ſwears never to lay down its arms until the countries into which they have entered ſhall be free, and their liberty ſecured."

This decree was ordered to be ſent to the generals by extraordinary couriers.

Dec. 16. The Convention decreed, by acclamation, that

"All the members of the family of the Bourbons, Capets, except thoſe who are detained in the Temple, ſhall quit the department of Paris in twenty four hours after the trial of Louis, and in three days the territories of the Republic, and the countries in which the French armies preſently are."

It was decreed to except Egalité from the decree, and to adjourn the queſtion, ſo far as it related to him, for three days.

19. The miniſter for foreign affairs appeared at the bar, and having obtained permiſſion to ſpeak, proceeded as follows:

"The Britiſh parliament has been ſuddenly aſſembled. This extraordinary meaſure naturally called the attention of government to its cauſe and its conſequences. A little after the immortal day of the 10th of Auguſt, and the change produced upon that occaſion in the form of our government, the Engliſh miniſtry were pleaſed to put a ſtop to all official communication with us, and to recal their ambaſſador; becauſe, as the illuſtrious orator of the oppoſition (Mr Fox) ingenuouſly ſaid, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, they thought it unbecoming and unworthy of his Royal Britiſh Majeſty, to have a repreſentative to an executive council, the members of which had not been anointed with *ſacred oil at the altar of Rheims!* The Executive Council did not think proper to follow the ſame procedure—they continued to keep at London a miniſter of the French Republic, whom they charged to ſeize every occaſion to aſſure the Engliſh nation, that the French people deſired moſt ardently to merit their eſteem, and to preſerve that good underſtanding and friendſhip, which ought ever to exiſt between two free and generous nations. The National Convention have received upon different occaſions the moſt ſtriking teſtimonies of the reciprocity of thoſe good diſpoſitions. The news of our victories were joyfully received by the people—not ſo by the miniſtry;—upon them they produced a very different effect. In a ſhort time fear, or the jealouſy of our victories; the ſolicitations of our baſe rebels;—the vile intrigues of hoſtile courts; and a ſecret umbrage with which they were inſpired by the numerous addreſſes of congratulation ſent to us from all parts of England, determined them to adopt military preparations, and abruptly to aſſemble parliament. The National Convention will ſee by the King's ſpeech, of which I preſent a tranſlation, that the hoſtile meaſures, which are chiefly and oſtenſibly directed to oppoſe the popular ferment which has for ſome time diſcovered itſelf in England, are likewiſe, to a certain degree, intended againſt France, as ſeveral accuſations are thrown out, of which we cannot miſtake the application. When the moment ſhall have come to reply to thoſe accuſations, it will be eaſy for the French government fully to juſtify itſelf. It will not fear to appeal to the judgement of Europe—to the teſtimony of *Pitt himſelf*. It will then be ſeen who ought really to be accuſed with having ſown, by corrupt means aided by money, diſtruſt, confuſion, and diſorder. It will appear that the grievances which ſerve as a pretext for theſe armaments,

may

may be reduced to three heads, namely,

I. The opening of the Scheldt.

II. Your decree of 19th November.

III. The intentions imputed to the French Republic reſpecting Holland.

An anſwer was given to the firſt point, by arguments founded on the rights of nature, and on the principles of juſtice and liberty, which the French nation has conſecrated, and the full and entire enjoyment of which it could not refuſe to the Belgians. It was replied, that treaties extorted by avarice, and conſented to through deſpotiſm, could not bind the Belgians, reſtored to freedom and liberty.

To the ſecond complaint an anſwer was given by the free explanation of the real intentions which animated the National Convention, when they paſſed that beneficent decree. It is clear, that the intention of the National Convention was never to engage themſelves to make the cauſe of a few individuals the cauſe of the whole French nation; but when a people ſubjected to a deſpot, ſhould have the courage to break their chains: when this people, reſtored to Liberty, ſhould have conſtituted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to clearly manifeſt the expreſſion of the general will—and when this general will ſhould call to its aſſiſtance the fraternity of the French nation, it was in them that the decree of November 19. naturally finds its application, and we doubt whether it can appear ſtrange to any one.

In ſhort, Citizen Preſident, I have charged the Miniſter of the French Republic at London to demand a new conference with Lord Grenville, and have authoriſed him to declare in the name of the French Republic, that if, contrary to expectation, the intention of the miniſtry of St James's be to occaſion a rupture at any rate, we ſhould not fail to make a ſolemn appeal to the Engliſh nation, and to refer to the tribunal of its juſtice and generoſity, the examination of a cauſe in which a great nation would be ſeen ſupporting the rights of nature, of juſtice, liberty, and equality. In ſhort, we will leave it to the Engliſh nation to judge between us; and the iſſue of this conteſt may lead to conſequences which he, the miniſter, did not expect. (Applauded.) I wait, citizens, for the reſult of this declaration, which when I receive, I ſhall immediately tranſmit to the Convention."

Kerſaint. "I move that the miniſter of the marine may be ordered to equip a number of ſhips of war."

This propoſal was referred to the diplomatic committee, the committee of the marine, and the colonial committee, in order to provide means for the defence of the French colonies.

On Dec. 28. the miniſter for foreign affairs informed the Convention, that he had received the declarations of neutrality of the Spaniſh miniſtry, accompanied with a letter from Chevalier Ocariz, the Spaniſh charge des Affaires in France; in which he ſays, That "it will be from the manner in which the French nation ſhall behave towards Louis and his family, that it will experience what reliance may be placed in the promiſes of Spain. This grand trial cannot be conſidered as foreign to the King of Spain; and his Majeſty cannot be accuſed of wiſhing to intermeddle in the internal affairs of the ſtate, when he makes his voice to be heard in favour of a relation, a friend, and an unhappy Prince.—Though the greater part of the French have not yet ſpoken out, the majority of them ſeem favourable to Louis; and if his enemies ſhall be able to exerciſe againſt him the laſt violence, the French government will alone be accountable. What I now expreſs to you as the wiſh of the King—is the wiſh of the Spaniſh nation; and under theſe views his Majeſty has ordered me to preſent to the Convention his moſt ardent interceſſions."

A member moved, that all theſe pieces might be referred to the diplomatic committee, and that a report might be given in on them, after the trial of Louis XVI.

Thurot ſupported this motion, and requeſted that no papers from foreign powers reſpecting Louis XVI. whatever they might be, ſhould be read before the concluſion of the trial.

Dec. 30. M. Amelot gave notice of the ſtate of paper-money, viz. Amount of aſſignats burnt, 661 millions of livers; aſſignats in circulation, 2 milliards, 206 millions 231 thouſand, 645 livres.

Albert Sarnate, a Poliſh officer, appeared at the bar, and invoked the aſſiſtance of the Republic, in behalf of his unfortunate country, now groaning under the oppreſſion of an ambitious Woman, the enemy to the liberty of all nations. M. Sarnate was received with great politeneſs, and his petition was referred to the diplomatic committee.

ENG-

ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from Major Grose, Deputy Governor of Botany Bay, dated Sydney, April 2 1792.

"I landed with my family at this place, the 14th of February, and to my great comfort and aſtoniſhment, I find there is neither the ſcarcity that was repreſented to me, nor the barren ſands I was taught to imagine I ſhould ſee; the whole place is a garden, on which fruit and vegetables of every deſcription grow in the greateſt luxuriance. Nothing is wanting here but corn and black cattle; within five miles of my habitation there is food in abundance for many thouſand head of cattle, and we have not twenty cows in the colony. Could we once be ſupplied with cattle, I do not believe we ſhould have occaſion to trouble Old England again. I live in as good a houſe as I deſire; and the farm of my predeceſſor, which has been given to me, produces a ſufficiency of every thing for my family. The climate, though very hot, is not unwholeſome; we have plenty of fiſh, and there is good ſhooting. I receive every attention and accommodation from the governor which is in his power to render me. In ſhort, I have no complaint to make, excepting that I am rather farther from England than I wiſh to be. You may reſt aſſured, that hunger and miſery attack none here but thoſe who are too idle to help themſelves."

Intelligence having been received by government, that ſome Britiſh ſhips were detained in the French ports, an order of council was publiſhed in the London gazette of Feb. 5. prohibiting the clearing out of any Britiſh ſhips for France, and laying an embargo on all French ſhips in Britiſh ports.—Another order was iſſued on the 9th, allowing packet-boats between England and France to paſs as formerly. Orders were afterwards iſſued offering a pardon to deſerters who ſhould return before the 1ſt of April, and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign ſtates.

Whitehall, Feb. 9. Intelligence has been received that war has been declared in France againſt Great Britain and Holland. *Lond. Gaz.*

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Feb. 9.*

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that it appears by the accounts received this morning from France, that war againſt Great Britain and Holland was decreed in the National Convention on the 1ſt inſtant. I requeſt that your Lordſhip will take the proper meaſures to make public this intelligence. I have the honour to be with great reſpect, My Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant, GRENVILLE."

A court of common council was held, Feb. 12 for conſidering of an addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent ſtate of affairs, which was unanimouſly agreed to; and on the 16th it was preſented to his Majeſty by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and common council, viz.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to renew our moſt ſolemn aſſurances of firm allegiance to your Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and of attachment to the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms as by law eſtabliſhed.

Deeply impreſſed with ſentiments of veneration for a ſyſtem of government, wiſely framed to perpetuate the proſperity and happineſs of every individual ſubject to its authority, and in conſequence ſecure by its protection; great muſt have been our concern at the late nefarious and daring ſtrides of deſperate and wicked men towards the ſubverſion of the peace and order of civil ſociety, who, with the blackeſt ingratitude, were availing themſelves of the freedom and privileges of this highly favoured land to compaſs its deſtruction.

With increaſed indignation we were bound to deplore, that, to attain this treaſonable purpoſe, they had dared, in open concert with perſons in the executive government of France, to offer their principles and proceedings as a ſubject of admiration to a free, loyal, and happy people.

To what fatal events the miſchievous and obdurate councils of that unhappy country have led, the page of hiſtory, darkened with the foulеſt deed that ever excited horror in the human heart, will but too faithfully record: The late dreadful inſtance of their ſanguinary juſtice will be remembered as long as perſecuted Virtue ſhall deſerve their pity, and

deliberate Cruelty the execration, of mankind.

The paternal regard for the peace and welfare of your people, which induced your Majeſty to embody the militia and convene your parliament at a moſt important conjuncture, cannot but warm every loyal breaſt with ſentiments of the moſt lively gratitude; And we can with confidence aſſure your Majeſty, that it is the united voice of your Majeſty's faithful citizens of London, when we declare, that, being ſenſible of the neceſſity of vigorouſly oppoſing the perfidy, ambition, and aggrandizement of France, now evinced by her declaration of war and commencement of hoſtilities againſt this country, in order to maintain the ſecurity and honour of your Majeſty's crown, and to preſerve inviolate the conſtitution of theſe realms, the ſacred ſource, under Providence, of all our bleſſings, we are ready to ſacrifice our deareſt intereſts in the defence of your Majeſty's crown and perſon, and of that ſubſtantial freedom which the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire are conſcious they enjoy.

Signed, by order of Court,

WILLIAM RIX."

His Majeſty's anſwer.

"I receive with great ſatisfaction this dutiful and loyal addreſs.

The aſſurances of the city of London, of their firm allegiance to my perſon, and of their attachment to our happy conſtitution, cannot but be highly acceptable to me; and I rely with confidence that their attention will conſtantly be directed towards the ſuppreſſion and diſcouragement of every proceeding which might tend to the ſubverſion of the peace and order of civil ſociety. The city of London may always depend upon my favour and countenance, and my conſtant care, not only to maintain and defend the rights of my crown, but to protect and encourage the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and to preſerve inviolate the conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

A reſpectable meeting was held, February 15. at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, purſuant to advertiſement, for the purpoſe of conſidering of a plan to reward ſailors and ſoldiers who ſhall be maimed in the preſent war with France; and, in caſe of death, to raiſe a fund for the widows and orphans of ſuch ſailors and ſoldiers as may fall in the ſervice of their country. W. Devaynes, Eſq; M. P. was called to the chair, and a committee of 25 gentlemen were appointed to conduct the buſineſs. A number of annual ſubſcriptions were given in, to be paid as long as the war ſhall continue, beſides other temporary donations.

IRELAND.

On *Jan.* 10. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I have his Majeſty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to expreſs his ſatisfaction in reſorting to your counſels in the preſent ſituation of affairs.

His Majeſty feels the utmoſt concern that various attempts ſhould have been made to excite a ſpirit of diſcontent and diſturbance; and that appearances ſhould have manifeſted themſelves, in any part of this kingdom, of a deſign to effect by violence an alteration in the conſtitution.

It is an additional ground of uneaſineſs to his Majeſty, that views of conqueſt and dominion ſhould have incited France to interfere with the government of other countries, and to adopt meaſures with regard to his Majeſty's allies, the States General, neither conformable to the law of nations, nor the poſitive ſtipulations of exiſting treaties; eſpecially when both his Majeſty and the States-General had obſerved the ſtricteſt neutrality with regard to the affairs of France.

Under theſe circumſtances, I have ordered, by his Majeſty's commands, an augmentation of the forces upon this eſtabliſhment.

By the advice of the Privy Council, meaſures have been taken to prevent the exportation of corn, proviſions, and naval ſtores, arms, and ammunition. The circumſtances which rendered theſe meaſures neceſſary will, I truſt, juſtify any temporary infringement of the laws, and will induce you to give them a parliamentary ſanction.

It will afford his Majeſty the greateſt ſatisfaction, if by a temperate and firm conduct the bleſſings of peace can be continued; but he feels aſſured of your zealous concurrence in his determination to provide for the ſecurity and intereſts

of

of his dominions, and to fulfil thofe pofitive engagements to which he is equally bound by the honour of his crown, and the general intereſts of the empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readineſs to grant ſuch ſupplies for the public ſervice, as the honour and ſecurity of his Majeſty's crown and government, and the exigencies of the times, may require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Proteſtant Charter-ſchools, and other public inſtitutions, which have ſo repeatedly been the objects of your care, will, I doubt not, engage your accuſtomed regard and liberality.

I am to recommend to you, in his Majeſty's name, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be moſt adviſable for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and for this purpoſe to render more effectual the the law for eſtabliſhing a militia in this kingdom.

His Majeſty has the fulleſt confidence that you will, on all occaſions, ſhew your firm determination to enforce due obedience to the laws, and to maintain the authority of government, in which you may depend upon his Majeſty's cordial co-operation and ſupport: and I have it in particular command from his Majeſty to recommend it to you, to apply yourſelves to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may be moſt likely to ſtrengthen and cement a general union of ſentiment among all claſſes and deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in ſupport of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution. With this view his Majeſty truſts that the ſituation of his Majeſty's Catholic ſubjects will engage your ſerious attention; and in the conſideration of this ſubject he relies on the wiſdom and liberality of his parliament.

I am truly ſenſible of the repeated teſtimonies which I have received of your approbation; and I will endeavour to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by ſtrenuouſly exerting the power with which I am entruſted, for the maintenance of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, as the beſt ſecurity for the liberty of the ſubject, and proſperity of Ireland."

Dublin, Jan. 31. In conſequence of the unfortunate affair near Kells, between a number of low peaſants, calling themſelves defenders, and the military, in which ſome of the former loſt their lives, and others were committed to priſon, upwards of one thouſand of their friends formed into a body, and, with five pieces of artillery, proceeded towards Dublin, to releaſe their comrades in the gaol of Kilmainham. An expreſs having been ſent to government, the military of courſe has been ordered out to ſuppreſs the inſurgents. As they belong to the loweſt order of the community, and are totally unacquainted with the uſe of artillery, the moſt melancholy apprehenſions are entertained that in the conflict many lives will be loſt. Theſe diſturbances have cauſed the moſt lively emotions in the ſenate, which has voted an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, that with their lives and fortunes they will ſupport government in the preſent trying and alarming criſis.

Feb. 2. Monday laſt the houſes of the following gentlemen were plundered of fire-arms by the defenders: Mr Wainright's, Mr Brazington's, Mr Cull's, Mr Fagan's, Mr Fiſſe's, Mr G. Lowther's. Mr Norman's houſe at Dunſhaughlin was attempted on Friday night, but that gentleman being prepared to reſiſt them, on their approach he fired, and having killed one man and wounded another, whom he took, the party fled. A corporal and ſix of the cavalry were on Wedneſday ordered from the barracks of Dublin to Dunſhaughlin, and next day twenty of the infantry under the command of a ſubaltern officer marched to ſupport the magiſtracy in that neighbourhood. At Caſtleblany ſeveral other houſes have been robbed. The inhabitants have formed a nightly patrole for their protection.—The country exhibits the greateſt diſtreſs, from the number of deſerted habitations, and the terror which prevails among people who remain in it.

SCOTLAND.

Feb. 6. The Court of Seſſion took under conſideration a bill of ſuſpenſion and interdict, at the inſtance of Mr Jackſon, his creditors, and Mrs Eiten, the preſent leſſee of the Theatre Royal, againſt Mr Stephen Kemble, leſſee of the Circus, now occupied by him as a theatre. Their Lordſhips were pleaſed to find in favour of Mrs Eiten, and to interdict Mr Kemble from exhibiting theatrical performances.

Feb. 4. John Mennons, printer in Glaſgow, was brought to the bar of the High Court of Juſticiary, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for publiſhing a ſeditious advertiſement in his newſpaper. James Smith, gunſmith in Gorbals, indicted to ſtand trial at the ſame time, as the author of the advertiſement, not appearing, was outlawed, and his bail declared forfeited.

The Lord Advocate moved the Court to adjourn the diet againſt Mr Mennons till this day fortnight. But he at the ſame time informed their Lordſhips, that, in caſe Smith was not apprehended by that time, he meant to depart from the preſent indictment againſt Mr Mennons; reſerving to himſelf to bring him to trial for printing and publiſhing only. As Mr Mennons, however, was the publiſher of the newſpaper at Glaſgow, he meant that his trial ſhould proceed before the Circuit Court of Juſticiary.

On the 18th, came on the trial of James Robertſon and Walter Berry, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for printing and publiſhing a ſeditious pamphlet, intitled—The Political Progreſs of Great Britain.—*Mr Fletcher* and *Mr Wight* were heard on the relevancy, for the pannels; and Mr Montgomery for the Crown. The Court found the libel relevant; after which the trial proceeded. The Lord Advocate addreſſed the Jury for the Crown, and Mr Wight for the pannels. The Lord Juſtice-Clerk ſummed up the evidence. The jury returned their verdict all in one voice finding it proven, that Mr Robertſon printed and publiſhed the pamphlet libelled on, and that Mr Berry publiſhed it only. After this verdict was recorded, Mr Wight pled an arreſt of judgement, contending, that as the jury had merely found the printing and publiſhing of the pamphlet proved againſt the pannels, without at the ſame time finding that it was done with a wicked and felonious intent, as charged in the indictment, no other judgement could be pronounced by their Lordſhips but an acquittal of the pannel from the bar. The Lord Advocate anſwered Mr Wight, and that gentleman replied; after which the Court, thinking the objection of importance, ordered minutes to be given in by both parties, and delayed pronouncing judgement.

Friday morning, Feb. 15. about five o'clock, the Tron Church in Glaſgow was obſerved to be on fire, and notwithſtanding the exertions of the inhabitants that ancient fabric was totally conſumed by ſeven. The ſeſſion-houſe has, for ſome time paſt, been uſed as the city-guard, and at three o'clock, when the patrole left it, all was ſafe; from which, and the fire being ſo general throughout the church, it is conjectured to have been wilfully done, as the two candleſticks belonging to the ſeſſion-houſe were found in the grate after the fire was over. The inhabitants around were conſiderably alarmed, and much removal of furniture took place; it was, however, by the aſſiſtance of the engines, prevented from communicating to any other building.

The Honourable Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, has been pleaſed to award a premium to Mr William Kelly, principal manager of the cotton-works of David Dale, Eſq; at Lanark, for an ingenious improvement in the method of conſtructing the *Great Gear*, or large machinery of cotton mills; which requires leſs water, prevents ſtoppages of the machinery, and ſaves the children from accidents.

The above is the ſame ingenious artiſt who lately invented a method of working ſpinning jennies by *water*, which was formerly done by men and women, an improvement which will prove a national advantage.

Marriages.

Lately, by ſpecial licence, at Summer Hill, (the ſeat of Mr Rowley), Ireland, Henry Stewart, Eſq; M P. for the borough of Longford, to the Hon. Miſs Pakenham, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Longford.

Jan. 22. At Madrid, at the hotel of the Britiſh Ambaſſador, Capt. Foote of the royal navy, to Miſs Nina Herries, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, banker in London.

Feb 4. At Dumfries, Mr James Rennie, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Mary Wilſon, daughter of Mr Robert Wilſon, tanner.

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Bruce of Kenneth, Eſq; to Miſs Hugh Blackburn.

20. By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Thomas Windſor, brother to the Earl of Plymouth, a captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Bagnall, daughter of John Bagnall, Eſq; of Early-court, Berks.

Births.

Feb. 10. Mrs Buchan Sydſerff, of Ruchlaw, of a ſon.

11. At

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Spiers of Culcreuch, of a ſon

20. At London, Lady Viſcounteſs Stopford, of a ſon and heir.

21. At Mount Riddell, Mrs Riddell of Ardnamurchan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

1792. *July* 12. At Bombay, Dr Alexander Grant Clugſton, ſurgeon-general to the army on that eſtabliſhment, and Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh.

Aug. 17. At Angole, Madras, John Erſkine, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Ja. Erſkine, Eſq. of Cardroſs.

1793. *Jan.* 1. In New Hampſhire, in North America, aged 98, Mr Webber Groves; who had written, with much credit and approbation, prior to the American revolution, "On the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and America;" and which was improved upon afterwards by the celebrated Dr Franklin.

15. At Munich, in Bavaria, Hugh Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh; born in 1756, and married in 1780, to Apollonia, daughter of the late Lord Langdale. The barony and eſtates deſcend to his Lordſhip's brother, Charles. His long reſidence abroad, and the adherence of the family to the Catholic perſuaſion, by which they are kept from parliament, have prevented their being much known; but their eſtates are very ample.

23. At Bayſwater Hall, Mrs Kennedy, well known as a celebrated ſinger.

25. In the pariſh of Straiton, Ayrſhire, aged 102, Alexander Bonne.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dundas, ſpouſe of Mr Laurence Dundas, exciſe office.

31. At Banff, in her 82d year, Mrs Saunders, widow of Dr James Saunders.

31. At Carſin, Mrs Mary Brown, wife of John Sword, Eſq; of Carſin, merchant in Glaſgow.

Lately, aged 106, Dennis O'Grady, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, farmer. He never experienced any very ſevere illneſs from his childhood, and retained his ſenſes to the laſt. His wife is in her 99th year.

In Ireland, Richard Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt. He was born in 1762, and ſucceeded to the title in 1768.

Mr James Snagg, ſeveral years ſurgeon to 14th foot. He was alſo one of the medical gentlemen in the laſt voyage undertaken by the late celebrated Capt. Cook; and by whoſe joint endeavours the health of each reſpective ſhip's crew was ſo ſucceſsfully preſerved as to be almoſt unprecedented in the annals of nautical practice.

At his ſeat at Mepkin in South Carolina, in his 70th year, the Hon. Henry Laurens, formerly Preſident of the Continental Congreſs of America, and ambaſſador from thence to the United States of Holland. On his paſſage thither, he was captured by a Britiſh ſhip of war, and brought to England, where he was committed to the Tower, as a ſtate priſoner, by the Britiſh miniſtry, and remained ſo for fourteen months, when he was bailed. This was admitted upon the news of the defeat of Earl Cornwallis at York town, in Virginia, where Mr Laurens's ſon, a colonel in the American army, ſignalized himſelf in action, and drew up the terms of capitulation of the Earl and his army. What made this ſingular was, that Earl Cornwallis was then governor of the Tower of London, where Colonel Laurens's father was at the ſame time confined. Colonel Laurens was afterwards killed in an action with the Britiſh in South Carolina, juſt at the cloſe of the war, after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon various occaſions, ſo as to gain the rank of General, by the appointment of Congreſs, which he declined accepting. Two more diſintereſted characters than the father and ſon never appeared during the American war, as neither would receive either pay or profit for their ſervices. At the cloſe of the war, Mr Laurens, the father, retired, Cincinnatus like, to his country-ſeat, and refuſed all appointments of profit or honour. Mr L.'s body, according to the directions of his will, was burnt to aſhes two days after his death, in a fire kindled by eight favourite negroes.

Feb. 1. At London, the Rt Hon. William Wildman Barrington, Viſcount Barrington of Ardglaſs, and Baron Barrington of Newcaſtle, (Iriſh titles). His Lordſhip was born in 1717; married, September 1740, Mary, daughter and heireſs of Henry youngeſt ſon of Sir Salath il Lovel, one of the twelve judges in the reign of Queen Anne, widow of Samuel, ſon and heir to William Viſcount Grimſtone. Her Ladyſhip died in 1764, leaving no iſſue. His Lordſhip was long ſecretary at war, and had a penſion of 2000l. per annum. Mr Francis Barrington, eldeſt ſon of the late General Barrington, ſucceeds to the title and eſtates.

1. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Ruſſell, merchant in Anſtruther.

2. At Bath, in his 71ſt year, the Rt Hon. and Rev. John Lord Viſcount Tracy, D D. Viſcount and Baron Tracy of Rathcoole, county of Dublin, and Warden of All Souls College.

2. At Caſtlemilk, the ſeat of Sir John Stuart, Bt, Maj Gen. James Stuart, Colonel of 31ſt foot.

2. At his apartments in St James's Palace Sir William Hillman, Kt, ſecond clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.

2. At St Andrew's, Mrs Sophia Key, wife of Dr John Adamſon, one of the miniſters of that city.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr James Sprott, tanner.

3. At Dumfries, Mr Ebenezer Hay, merchant.

5. At his father's houſe in Albemarle Street, in his eighth year, Lord Robert Murray, third ſon of the Duke of Athol.

5. At

5. At Stirling, Francis Young, Esq; collector of excise.

7. At Erchless castle, Alexander Chisholm, Esq; of Chisholm.

7. At London, William Balfour, Esq; late of the Board of revenue at Madras.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catharine Erskine, wife of the Hon. William Erskine, deceased, and relict of Mr James Cuming, late merchant in Edinburgh.

8. At Kew, Mr William Aiton, superintendant of the royal botanical gardens at that place.

9. At Ashiestiel, Mrs Russell of Ashiestiel.

9. At the house Holm, Mrs Jean Gordon of Shirmers, relict of Alexander Spalding of Holme, Esq.

11. At Waterhall, Yorkshire, in an advanced age, Sir Joseph Pennington, Bt. His estate devolves to his son, the Rt Hon. Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster-house, Cumberland, M. P. for Melbourne Port.

12. At the manse of Longforgan, in the 82d year of his age and 53d of his ministry, the Rev. Mr George Lyon of Ogle, minister of that parish.

13. At Chapel, Mrs Fairholm of Chapel.

14. Capt. James Ferguson of the royal navy, and Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

14. At his house at Chatham-place, Brass Crosby, Esq; alderman for the ward of Bread-street.

14. At London, Mrs Dinwiddie, widow of Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; formerly Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Macdonald, widow of Evan Macgregor, Esq.

15. In the 65th year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr George Lyon, minister of the gospel at Strathmiglo.

16. At Aberdeen, Mrs Campbell, wife of Dr George Campbell, Principal of Marischal college.

17. At Aberdeen, in the 64th year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Alexander Dick, minister of the Associate Congregation.

19. At Edinburgh, in his 72d year, Lt-Col. John Walkinshaw Craufurd of Craufurdland. In Sir John Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland, Mr M'Kindlay, minister of Kilmarnock, speaking of Colonel Craufurd of Craufurdland, nephew of that aged and venerable lady, Mrs Howieson of Braehead, says, "It is a singular circumstance in regard to the Craufurdland family, that its present respectable representative is the twenty-first lineally descended from the original stock, without the intervention of even a second brother." The minister might have added, That the Craufurdland family is not only the most ancient, but likewise one of the most honourable families in Scotland, being descended from John Craufurd of Craufurdland, son of Sir Regenald Craufurd of Loudon, heritable Sheriff of the county of Ayr, and uncle to the famous Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie, who, on account of his bravery and loyalty, was chosen Governor of Scotland, and general of its armies, under the reign of King John Baliol. John Craufurd's niece was heiress of Loudon, and succeeded her father, Sir Regenald, in the year 1303. This lady was married to Sir Duncan Campbell, ancestor of the Campbells Earls of Loudon, from whom the greatest part of the sovereigns of Europe are descended, Robert III. King of Scotland, being the son of Robert II. by Elisabeth Muir, daughter of Sir Adam Muir of Rowallan; which very ancient family is represented by the present Countess of Loudon.

20. At Bath, the Rt Hon. Barbara Countess Dowager of Caithness.

21. At his seat, Landough Castle, Glamorganshire, Thomas Edmonds, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for said county, and Colonel of the first regiment of guards.

21. At Kingswood, Bucks, aged 102, Mr Robert Williams.

22. At Edinburgh, in her 85th year, Mrs Anne Christie, eldest daughter of the deceased James Christie, Esq; of Newhall.

24 At Edinburgh, Dr George Monro, late his Majesty's physician at Minorca.

26. At Glasgow, Walter Robison, Esq; of Ladriegream.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 29. The Rt Hon. Geo. Frederick, Earl of Westmeath, was sworn of the Privy Council of this kingdom.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 1. This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz.

Rt Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldham, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt, and Matthew Barton, Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White.

Mariot Arbuthnot, Robert Roddam, Wm Lloyd, Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. John Evans, and Mark Milbanke, Vice Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Nicholas Vincent, Sir Edward Vernon, Kt, Richard Edwards, Thomas Graves, Robert Digby, Benjamin Marlow, and Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. Vice Admirals of the White; Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt, and the Rt Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, Vice Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Sir Richard Hughes, Bt, John Elliot, William Hotham, and Joseph Peyton, Vice Admirals of the Blue; John Charter Allen, Sir Charles Middleton, Bt, Sir John Laforey, Bt, and John Dalrymple, Rear Admirals of the Red, to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Herbert Sawyer, Sir Richard King, Bt, and Jonathan Faulkener, Rear Admirals of the Red, Philip Affleck, Sir John Jervis, K. B.

K. B. Adam Duncan, Richard Braithwaite, and Philips Cofby, Rear Admirals of the White, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Fitzherbert, Samuel Cornifh, John Briſbane, Charles Wolfeley, Samuel Granſton Goodall, Hon. Keith Stewart, and his Royal Highneſs William Henry Duke of Clarence, Rear Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

The after-mentioned Captains were alſo appointed Flag-Officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz.

Richard Onſlow, Robert Kingſmill, Sir George Collier, Kt, George Bowyer, Sir Hyde Parker, Kt, Rowland Cotton, Benjamin Caldwell, and the Hon. William Cornwallis, Rear Admirals of the White.

William Allen, John Macbride, George Vandeput, Charles Buckner, John Gell, William Dickſon, and Alan Gardner, Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 1. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Rt Hon. Eliſabeth Lady Cathcart to be Lady of the Bedchamber to their Royal Highneſſes the younger Princeſſes.

The King has been pleaſed,

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 1. to appoint George Murray, Robert Linzee, and Sir James Wallace, Kt, to be Colonels of the marine forces, in the room of Richard Onſlow, George Bowyer, and the Hon. William Cornwallis, appointed flag-officers of the fleet.

St James's, Feb. 1. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Coxhead, Eſq; of Epping, in the county of Eſſex

Whitehall, Feb. 7. to grant unto Robert Graham, of the Inner Temple, London, the office of one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law: unto William Grant, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middleſex, the liberty to practiſe within the bar next after Mr Graham: unto Sylveſter Douglas, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middleſex, the office of one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law: unto Thomas Plumer, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middleſex, the office of one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law: unto John Anſtruther, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middleſex, liberty to practiſe within the bar next after Mr Plumer; and unto William Garrow, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middleſex, the office of one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law.

11. to appoint the Rt Hon. Sir James Eyre, Kt, to be Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

12. to order a writ commanding Sir Archibald Macdonald, Kt, Attorney General, to to take upon him the ſtate and degree of Serjeant at Law.

to appoint Sir Archibald Macdonald, Kt, Serjeant at Law, to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

13. to appoint Sir John Scott, Kt, Solicitor-General, to be Attorney-General.

to appoint John Mitford, Eſq; one of his Counſel, to be Solicitor General.

to appoint Giles Rook, Serjeant at Law, to be one of his Serjeants at Law.

14. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain unto Francis Ford of Ember Court in the county of Surry, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

to appoint his Grace John Duke of Athol, to be Governor in Chief and Captain-General in and over the iſland, caſtle, Peele, and lordſhip of Man, in the room of Major Edward Smith.

alſo to appoint his Grace John Duke of Athol to be Lieutenant of and in the ſaid iſland.

23. to grant to the Rt Hon. Henry Tracy, Viſcount and Baron Tracy, of Rathcoole, in the county of Dublin and kingdom of Ireland, and his iſſue, his royal licence and authority to aſſume and take the ſurname and bear the arms of Leigh only.

15. The Rt Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Kt, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was ſworn of the Privy Council.

Dublin Caſtle, Feb. 13. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Arthur Viſcount Goſford, and William Forward, Eſq; were ſworn of the Privy Council of this kingdom.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland; dated Dec. 31. 1792.

5th dragoon guards: Capt. Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, from 7th dragoon-guards, to be Major, vice Archdall, reſigned.

War-office, Jan. 21. 1793.

2d life guards: Corn. and Sub-Lieut. Abel Rous Dottin to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Michael Impey, promoted in 6th foot.

Col. Thomas Dundas, from half-pay of late 80th foot, to be Commandant of the forces in Guernſey during the abſence of the Governor of the ſaid iſland.

Col. James Henry Craig, of 16th foot, to be Commandant of the forces in Jerſey during the abſence of the Governor of the ſaid iſland.

Lt-Col. Robert Pringle of the royal engineers, to be Colonel in America only.

War-office, Feb. 2.

Coldſtream foot guards: Col. Lowther Pennington to be Second Major, vice Maj.-Gen. George Morgan, who retires. Hon. Maj. George Frederick Fitz Roy, from 51ſt foot, to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Pennington.

War-office, Feb. 8.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint his Royal Highneſs Prince William to be Captain of a company in the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards, vice Lord Mulgrave, appointed Colonel of 31ſt foot.

War-

War-office, Feb. 12.

Independent Companies. Enf Francis Gerard Lake from Coldſtream foot-guards, to be Captain of an independent company of foot.

Staff. Capt. Thomas Saumarez of 7th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the militia of the iſland of Guerniſey.

War-Office, Feb. 16.

1ſt life guards: Supernumerary Lt-Col Henry Read to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice J Drouly, who retires, Supernumerary Major Stephen Poyntz to be Supernumeraty Lieutenant Colonel vice Read. Capt George Mercer to be Supernumerary Major, vice Poyntz. Lieut. Thomas Lees to be Captain of a troop, vice Mercer. Cornet and Sub-Lieut. James Charles Ph. Bouwens to be Lieutenant, vice Lees. Capt. Henry Harcourt, from the half-pay of the late independent companies, to be Captain of a Troop, vice F. Drouly, who exchanges.

Garriſons, Maj-Gen. Felix Buckley, of 2d life-guards, to be Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, vice Robinſon, deceaſed.

Capt. Charles Douglas of 11th foot, to be Town-Major of Gibraltar, vice Delhoſte, appointed to the invalids.

—— Browne to be Deputy Commiſſary of Muſters, vice Bernard, who reſigns.

War office, Feb. 23.

20th foot; Capt. David Markham, from 76th foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Rollinſon, who retires.

Staff. Capt. John Le Couture, from half-pay of late 100th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the militia of the iſland of Jerſey.

From other Papers.

Feb. 11. Sir Francis Bourgeois was elected a royal academician, in the room of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, deceaſed.

11. The Senate of the univerſity of Glaſgow conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr Robert Mutter, miniſter at Kirkcudbright

The King has preſented Mr Robert Gordon preacher of the goſpel, to the church and pariſh of Carſephairn, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. Mr Samuel Smith to the pariſh of Borgue.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Randall, of Gray's inn, Eſq; his purſe-bearer.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 31. John Moody and Co. merchants in Greenock; and John Moody and George Kerr, partners thereof, as individuals.

Feb. 12. Abram Hunter & Co. hatters in Greenock; and Abram Hunter and Alexander Johnſton, partners of ſaid company, as individuals.

21. Archibald Duncan travelling merchant, late at Paiſley.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb 22.

Wheat 23 s. 10 d. Barley, 22 s. 6 d. Oats, 16s. Peaſe 16 s 6 d. Beans, 17 s.

Edinburgh, Feb. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 10 d. Peaſe-meal, 8½ d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for February.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	33	47	80
Weſt-kirk, -	24	34	58
Canongate, -	17	18	35
Calton, - -	19	24	43
Total,	93	123	216

Age.			
Under	2	66	
Between	2 & 5	22	
	5 & 10	17	
	10 & 20	8	
	20 & 30	11	
	30 & 40	13	
	40 & 50	15	
	50 & 60	18	
	60 & 70	23	
	70 & 80	14	
	80 & 90	8	
	90 & 100	1	
		—	
		216	
Decreaſed		37	

Diseases, &c.	No
Aged — — —	26
Aſthma — — —	4
Bowelhive — —	21
Childbed — —	5
Chincough — —	12
Conſumption —	63
Fever — —	23
Inflammation —	1
Lunatic — —	1
Meaſles — —	5
Nervous fever —	2
Smallpox — —	16
Stillborn — —	10
Suddenly — —	3
Teething — —	22
Water in head — —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, February 16.

Bank Stock, 163¼
3 per cent. red. 72⅝ a ⅜
3 per cent. conſ. 71½ a ⅞ a ½
4 per cent. 88 a 86¼ a 87 a 86½
5 per cent. 101½ a 101.
Long Ann. 21⅛ a 1-16th
Short Ann. 10 1-16th
India Stock, 174
India Ann. 71¼ a 72¼
India Bonds, 3 s. a 4 s. prem.
New Navy Bills, 8½ a ¼ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 15 l. 7 s. a 9 s. a 4 s. a 7 s. a 5 s. a 6 s. a 5 s. 6 d.

Feb. 23.

Bank Stock 163½.
3 per cent. red. 73⅛ a ⅝ a ½
3 per cent. conſ. 72 a ⅛ a ⅜ a ½
4 per cent. 88½ a ¾
5 per cent. 103⅜ a 104⅛ a 103⅝
Long Ann. 21½ a 7-16ths
Short Ann. 10 5 16ths a 7-16ths.
India Stock 195 ½
India Bonds, 8 s. a 9 s. pr.
New Navy bills, 7½ a ¾ diſ.
Engliſh Tickets, 17 l. 2s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1793.

CONTENTS.

TRIAL of Louis XVI. King of France continued 105.

On the DISEASES of the ARMY 109

Anecdotes of EMINENT SCOTSMEN 110.

STATE PAPERS.

—Note of the executive power of France to that of the Britiſh miniſtry 113.

—Note, M. Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, with anſwer, &c. 114. 115. 116. 117.

BREAD FRUIT TREE expedition concluded 118.

MENTOR to the INHABITANTS of BRITAIN and IRELAND 119.

PARLIAMENT. Lords on the King's meſſage reſpecting war with France 120. Commons on ditto 123.

Of the perſons, cuſtoms, and languages of the HOTTENTOTS 126.

Guiccardini on LIBERTY 128

NEW BOOKS. Tranſactions of the ſociety for encouraging arts 129. Macbride on the choice of wines 132. Sir W. Fordyce on the culture of rhubarb 133. Fleming on the riſe and fall of Papacy 134. Catalogue 136.

POETRY. Condemned criminal's ſoliloquy 138. To a lady with a marriage-ring ib. On a bouquet of cowſlips ib. On the falling of Adm. Gardner's fleet ib. On a piece of blank paper 139. Epitaph on J. Elwes ib. On Mrs Vanbutchel, curiouſly embalmed ib. Epigram by a lady ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Italy 140. Netherlands ib. France 141.

—England. Guards embark for Holland 146. The packet returns to Dover not being ſuffered to land at Calais 147.

—Captures 147.

—Scotland. Johnſtone and Drummond impriſoned by the court of juſticiary 150. T. Muir fugitated ib. Mr Dunn impriſoned ib. Brown and M'Nab charged with counterfeiting ſtarch-ſtamps ib. Robertſon and Berry impriſoned 151. New circus opened at Glaſgow ib. Petition to the King for a new patent for a theatre at Edinburgh ib. Seven regiments of fencibles to be raiſed 152. Dunbar battery ib. Troops embark for Holland ib.

LISTS Marriages 153. Births and Deaths 154. Preferments, &c. 155. 156.

Trial of LOUIS XVI. continued from p. 57.

ON Dec. 26. Louis left the Temple at nine, eſcorted by a ſmall party of cavalry. The people not expecting he would ſet out ſo early, were not aſſembled in the ſtreets, and he arrived as it were *incognito*.

Gen. Santerre announced to the Convention, that Louis Capet is arrived, and waits their orders: after which the Preſident ſaid, "I announce to this Aſſembly, that Louis and his counſel are ready to appear at the bar, and therefore prohibit the galleries from exhibiting either their opinions, or their wiſhes, by any movement of diſcontent or approbation."

A profound ſilence having then enſued, Louis XVI appeared at the bar, with the ſame firm and collected air as on his examination. He was attended by his three counſel, the Mayor of Paris, Gen. Santerre and Berruyer, and ſome municipal officers.

Preſident. "Louis, the Convention has decreed that you ſhall be finally heard this day, to preſent your means of defence. Be ſeated."

Louis replied, "My counſel is going to ſpeak for me;" pointing to M. Deſeze, and ſat down.

Deſeze, in an able and eloquent ſpeech, of which the following is an abſtract, ſaid,

"*Citizens, Repreſentatives of the Nation,*

The moment is at length arrived, when

Louis, accuſed in the name of the French people, and ſurrounded by counſel, granted to him by humanity and the law, is about to enter on his defence! The ſilence which at preſent prevails, gives me reaſon to think that the day of juſtice has ſucceeded the days of prejudice. Unfortunate kings are intitled to more pity and more reſpect than the unfortunate in other ranks of life, and he who formerly occupied the moſt brilliant throne in the univerſe, muſt excite a ſtill greater degree of intereſt. You have ordered him to appear before you; he has obeyed with calmneſs and dignity, emboldened by his innocence, and ſupported by the teſtimony of his whole life. He has revealed to us even his thoughts. In diſcuſſing without preparation, and without mature examination, charges which he did not foreſee, and being obliged, as one may ſay, to make extempore defence, it was impoſſible for Louis not to declare to you his innocence. This I ſhall demonſtrate—I ſhall produce proper proofs; and I ſincerely wiſh that this hall could be inſtantly enlarged, that the multitude, who have received the moſt fatal impreſſions againſt Louis, might come hither to receive impreſſions of a contrary nature. Louis knows, that Europe waits with anxiety for the ſentence you are about to paſs.—In 1789, the Nation choſe a Monarchical Government: a monarchical government required *inviolability* of the chief. On opening the 2d chapter of Royalty, I find that the perſon of the King is *inviolable*: there is no exception, no modification whatever.

It reſults, then, that the King had a particular exiſtence, abſolutely different from other citizens; and whence aroſe this particular, this privileged exiſtence, but from the law, which conferred upon him that character of inviolability, which he could not loſe, but by an expreſs and legal abdication?—*Louis* is accuſed—He is accuſed in the name of the nation—he is accuſed of various crimes. Theſe crimes are either provided againſt by the conſtitutional act, and then the puniſhment there eſtabliſhed is to be applied to them, or they are not provided againſt; and, in that caſe, there exiſts no puniſhment which can be applied to them. I will go ſtill farther. I ſay they have been provided for.—The moſt atrocious of all, that of a criminal war againſt the nation, has been provided for. The Law only declares, the puniſhment of the throne being abdicated. I am well aware, that as the nation have aboliſhed royalty, the puniſhment cannot be applied; but could it change the condition of Louis? Has he not a right to ſay, becauſe you have aboliſhed royalty do you wiſh to puniſh me; and, becauſe you know no law applicable to me, do you wiſh to create one for me—for me alone? You are doubtleſs inveſted with every power, but there is one which you have not—that of being unjuſt. I would aſk you, Where are theſe protecting forms; where are theſe juries, which are, as it were, hoſtages for the lives and honour of citizens? I would aſk you, Where is that proportion of ſuffrages which the law has ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed? Where is that ſilent ballot which encloſes in the ſame urn the conſequence and the opinion of the judge? I ſpeak to you with the openneſs of a ſon of freedom. I wiſh to find among you judges, and I ſee only accuſers. You wiſh to paſs ſentence upon Louis, and you have been his accuſers—you wiſh to paſs ſentence upon Louis, and you have already expreſſed your ſentiments on his caſe. You wiſh to paſs ſentence upon Louis, and your opinions are well known all over Europe. I now proceed to the act of accuſation. You go back to the month of June 1789. I ſhall go back to the ſame period; but how could you accuſe Louis of having then attempted to diſſolve the Aſſembly? Do you forget that it was he who convoked it? Do you forget, that for above a century and a half, Princes, more jealous of their authority than he, conſtantly refuſed ſuch a convocation? Do you forget, that had it not been for Louis, and the numberleſs ſacrifices to which he conſented, you would not be here deliberating on the intereſt of the State? He is accuſed of having ſurrounded Paris with troops; but I can ſay that theſe troops were deſtined only to protect Paris from thoſe who wiſhed to diſturb the public tranquillity.

Had I to defend a perſon of ordinary rank, I would obſerve, that a citizen cannot be condemned from papers procured by attacking his habitation, unleſs they have been previouſly ſealed up, and an inventory taken of them. The habitation of Louis was attacked, and his drawers were broke open. None of them were ſealed up, no inventories were taken, and papers which might have been oppoſed to others may have been concealed. The plan of a letter to La

La Fayette and Mirabeau is mentioned; but this letter was never ſeen.—Mirabeau and La Fayette were at that time the two moſt popular characters; they both loved the conſtitution, and nothing was meant in that letter but the good of the State. Louis is alſo accuſed of having written a letter to Bouille; in regard to this, he has no occaſion to juſtify himſelf; the National Aſſembly had before voted thanks to Bouille for his good conduct. You accuſe him with the maſſacres in the Champ-de Mars; but do you forget that this unhappy Prince was was then ſuſpended from his powers, and watched as a priſoner? By the conſtitution, the King was not reſponſible for what might be done by his agents. On the contrary, it made his miniſters reſponſible. Louis is accuſed of having left the National Aſſembly ignorant of the Convention of Pilnitz—But this convention was a ſecret truly between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia. There was no reaſon of ſtate that could make it a rule for miniſters to communicate to an aſſembly whoſe deliberations were public, an act which was not public. You have charged the King with the troubles of Nimes, and of Jales; was the King reſponſible for all the troubles inſeparable from ſo great a revolution?—The ſurrender of Longwy is made a charge againſt him; but the inhabitants alone were guilty.—The ſurrender of Verdun is made a charge againſt him; who then but Louis appointed the commandant, ſo celebrated for his heroiſm, who preferred death to ſurrendering? Louis is attacked for not having ſanctioned the decree reſpecting the prieſts, and that reſpecting the camp at Paris. I might ſay that the conſtitution gave him the free and abſolute power of ſanction; and that, if he erred, his error could not be imputed to him as a crime. But if a great number of citizens ſeemed to ſupport the latter decree, a ſtill greater number ſeemed to oppoſe it. He thought it prudent to refuſe his ſanction; but, at the ſame time, by a wiſe meaſure, he directed the formation of the camp at Soiſſons; and this camp was more uſeful to our armies than that at Paris could have been. He is accuſed of having given aid to the Emigrants, and having protected, by his ambaſſadors, the coalition of foreign powers. I anſwer, that Louis conſtantly oppoſed the efforts of the Emigrants to obtain arms and ammunition at Frankfort. He directed his reſident to thank the Magiſtrates, and to invite them to perſevere in their refuſal. There is not a ſingle emigrant that received aid from him. I come at laſt to the diſaſtrous day of the 10th of Auguſt. Had we believed that Louis had committed the crimes of which he is accuſed, you would not ſee us at this bar to give him the aid of our courageous veracity. All your ſucceſſes ſince that day have given you the power of being generous—we aſk you only to be juſt. He dreaded the invaſion of the palace; he maintained a moſt exact correſpondence with the popular authorities—In fine, the people come thither: the procurator ſyndic reads, with reaſon no doubt, the fifth article of the law which directs to repel force by force. The cannoneers for anſwer bring forward their cannon before him. Then the procurator ſyndic invites Louis to go to the Aſſembly; he goes thither. *One hour after*, our misfortunes commence. Who began this action? I know not; hiſtory perhaps will know more than I. He is accuſed of having reviewed the troops—Granted: accuſe the Mayor alſo of having viſited the poſts. Was not Louis a conſtituted authority? was not his authority a depoſit in his hands, of which the law forbade him the leaſt infringement? I know it has been ſaid that Louis excited the inſurrection, to effect the execution of his projects; but who is now ignorant that this inſurrection was combined, matured; that it had its agents, its counſel, its directors? Who is ignorant that acts, that treaties on the ſubject had been ſigned? In this hall men have contended for the glory of the 10th of Auguſt. I come not to diſpute that glory; but ſince it has been proved that that day was premeditated, how can it be made a crime to Louis? And you accuſe him, and you would give judgement againſt him, againſt him who has never given a ſanguinary order; againſt him who, at Varennes, preferred returning a captive to expoſing the life of a ſingle man; againſt him who, on the 20th of June, refuſed every kind of aid, and preferred living alone in the midſt of the people. Hear hiſtory ſpeak—Louis mounted the throne at the age of twenty; he exhibited on it an example of morals, of juſtice, of economy; he aboliſhed ſervitude in his domains; the people deſired liberty, he gave it (*Murmurs*). We cannot deny to Louis the glory of having

always anticipated the wiſhes of the people.—I do not conclude; I appeal to hiſtory: think that hiſtory will judge your judgement.

Fermond, the preſident, then aſked Louis, if he had any thing to add to the defence made by his counſel?

Louis roſe, and, with mixed ſenſibility and firmneſs, ſaid,

"Citizens, my means of defence are laid before you. I ſhall not repeat them. In ſpeaking to you perhaps for the laſt time, I declare to you that my conſcience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth. I have never dreaded the public examination of my conduct; but my heart is rent to find, in the act of accuſation, the imputation of having wiſhed to ſhed the blood of the people; and above all, that the misfortunes of the 10th of Auguſt are attributed to me. I own, that the many proofs I have given upon all occaſions of my love for the people, and the manner in which I have always conducted myſelf, appeared to me ſufficient to prove, that I did not fear to expoſe my own perſon to ſpare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from ſuch an imputation?"

The Preſident then preſented him a note, and begged to be informed whether he knew the hand writing. *L.* No.

P. Do you recollect theſe five keys? *L.* I cannot ſay I do. I remember ſome placed at the Feuillans, but I cannot ſay that theſe are the ſame.

P. Have you any more to ſay in your defence? *L.* No.

P. Sir, you are at liberty to retire. Louis, attended by his counſel, retired.

Manuel.—"Citizens, I requeſt that the defence of Louis, as well as his accuſation, may lie on the table, and every part of his defence may be printed and diſtributed within twenty-four hours among the members of the Aſſembly; that it be ſent to all the departments; that this momentous concern be adjourned for three days; and that, in the mean time, we take the affairs of the nation into our conſideration."

Gennſſieux and Thuriot propoſed that the defence of Louis ſhould be ſigned by himſelf and counſel—Decreed, and that it ſhould be printed.

Dubem—"When this trial is over, I ſhall demand peremptorily that the queſtion ſhould be put, whether Louis is to ſuffer death or not?" [The galleries applauded.]

The preſident demanded ſilence, and wiſhed to know whether it was their pleaſure, that Louis ſhould be eſcorted to the temple? Decreed.

Bazire—"I move that Louis be judged before he quits us."

The Convention determined that his defence ſhould lie upon the table.

Le Cointre moved an adjournment of three days.

Kerſaint. We are judges, and not executioners.

M. Laujuinais. I hope that the ferocious days of domeſtic ſlaughter are over, and that we ſhall be hurried to no decree that may diſhonour us; and that we ſhall on no account come to any determination before we have maturely conſidered the defence which now lies on your table, eſpecially as it moſt eſſentially concerns the public weal. Let it never be ſaid, that Louis was judged by the Conſpirators of the *holy* day of the ſecond of September. (Here loud murmurs from the Gallery; and ſome cried out, "Let him be ſent to priſon.")

L. Larjuinais proceeded.—"Theſe are not appellations of my creating; they have been frequently uſed in this tribune by Barbaroux and others.—Legiſlators! You cannot bring forward accuſations, and apply the law to them! You ought not to act the character of judge and jury, having already ſet forth your opinions to the world. The law ought to preſerve the moſt ſcrupulous forms; and I truſt the majority of us would much rather die, than condemn the moſt flagitious tyrant by rules that did not apply to every citizen."

The preſident now put the queſtion of adjournment, and declared it was carried in the affirmative.

[Here a terrible ſcene enſued—The people in the galleries, who ſeemed to be in league with a party in the Aſſembly, exclaimed againſt this deciſion, and ſome of the latter actually ran up towards the preſident, reviled him with the moſt opprobrious epithets, and actually threatened his perſon with violence.]

M. Julien ſeized the opportunity of inveighing againſt the preſident and the ariſtocrats, as wiſhing to diſſolve the Republic. He deſired that the preſident might be turned out of the chair, as unworthy of the confidence with which his colleagues had honoured him, and charged him with having held private conferences with Malesherbes, one of the King's counſel.

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The Prendent repelled the invective with dignity, and challenged any man to prove that he had converſed with Maleſherbes, but for the purpoſe of ſettling the mode of receiving the counſel at the bar.

M. Cauthon moved, that the diſcuſſion ſhould be opened immediately, and continued, in preference to all other matters, till judgement was given.

Many members, conceiving that this prevented referring the whole to the primary aſſemblies, wiſhed to ſubſtitute, for judgement given, pronouncing on the fate of the King.

The ſame party who had before diſturbed the Convention, and made it appear rather like a *area* of gladiators than an aſſembly occupied about the judgement of a king, here again, by means of their tumultuous movements, endeavoured to prevent all deliberations; party oppoſed themſelves to party, and by their reproaches, menaces, and geſticulations, ſeemed determined to decide the queſtion by the ſtrength of their arms.

At length, order being in ſome meaſure reſtored,

M. Petion roſe—Is it thus, Citizens, that we treat the great intereſts of the ſtate? (Interruption.) It is not with theſe violences, with theſe paſſions, that we can judge men or things. It is impoſſible to get into this tribunal without ſtanding the mark for the moſt atrocious calumnies. They call out "The enemy! The Royaliſt!" if we are not of their party, and others ſpeak of liberty. Can we give it to others, if we are ſlaves ourſelves? Who among you is there that wiſhes a King?

All the members now roſe, crying, "*None, None!*"

After a ſpeech of ſome length, tending to invite the Aſſembly to a farther examination of this important ſubject,

The Convention decreed, that the further diſcuſſion of the proceedings againſt Louis XVI. is open, and ſhall be continued till judgement be pronounced upon him. [*To be continued.*]

Some obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army.

[From a Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes.]

THE ſame miſchiefs which attend delays in offenſive war, and the ſame medical conſiderations which relate to military operations in hot climates, apply, in a conſiderable degree, to military operations in every climate; and particularly to ſuch as are carried on in *Europe*, in the autumnal ſeaſon of the year.

Expedition and health are the ſoul of martial enterpriſe: and next in importance, in any army, to that general who beſt underſtands the ſecret of not expoſing his ſoldiers to diſeaſes, is that phyſician who beſt knows how to meet their cauſes, and remove them the ſpeedieſt.

Curing diſeaſes in an army is never well done, unleſs it be done quickly. There never are conveniences in an army for long ſickneſs. A ſoldier's bed is often only a blanket, and all his neceſſaries contained in his knapſack. The attacks of diſeaſes are here always ſudden and violent. The cure, if poſſible, ſhould be *jucunde*—but it muſt be *cito*, if at all. For the diſeaſes of a few days in an army have ſometimes defeated, and often nearly ruined, many of the greateſt deſigns in the annals of wars.

On the 23d of October 1415, Henry the Fifth, with his Engliſh archers, would not have "affrighted the air at Agincourt *," if impetuoſity had ſuffered the French to remain quiet; and, had the battle been delayed another week, his whole army would have been ruined.

He embarked with 50,000 men from Southampton, on the 18th and 19th of Auguſt 1415, and landed at Havre-de-Grace on the 21ſt. He marched to Harfleur, beſieged and took it. During the ſiege, which was not ſix weeks from the time of his leaving England, he loſt nearly half of his army by the bloody flux. Two thouſands died of it in one day. Rapin ſays, "the flux, which was got among his troops, had made, and ſtill did make, ſuch ravage, that not above the fourth part of his army were able to bear arms. This diſtemper had not ſeized the common ſoldiers only, but even the moſt conſiderable perſons were not free from it. The Biſhop of Norwich, and the Earl of Suffolk, were already dead of it. The Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, the Earl of Arundel, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction, were ſo dangerouſly ill, that they were obliged to return to England in hopes of a cure."

In 1650, in the month of September, Oliver Cromwell's army was ſo reduced by fluxes, from a few days rain, before

* Shakeſpeare, Henry V. Chorus, Act 1.

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Dunbar, that he had, probably, never been Protector of England, if the Lord had deferred delivering the Scotch army into his hands a few days longer. When Cromwell ſaw the Scotch army in motion, he ſaid, "the Lord is going to deliver them into our hands."

In 1743, on the 28th of June, the night after the battle of Dettingen, a heavy ſhower of rain fell, preceded by very hot and dry weather, to which the Engliſh troops, lying all night on the field of battle, without tents were expoſed, and the night following they encamped on wet ground. In leſs than eight days, five hundred men were ill with the dyſentery, and within ſix weeks half that army was afflicted with it.

The combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, amounting to nearly 100,000 men, under the command of the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Brunſwick, which in the autumn of 1792 entered France, for the purpoſes declared in the Duke of Brunſwick's manifeſtos of the 25th and 27th of July, at Coblentz, being ſtopped in their career, were in one month rendered, chiefly by the dyſentery, incapable of any other operation than retreating.

A great army remaining on the ſame ground, in autumn, ſuppoſing the ſeaſon not ſo uncommonly wet as this has been, muſt ſoon be ruined by diſeaſe.

The filth alone of an immenſe body of men, ſtationary in the field in autumn, and compreſſed as this army muſt neceſſarily have been, was ſufficient to give riſe to every ſpecies of peſtilence; and, from the contaminated ſtate of the air which ſurrounded them, it was impoſſible that the troops could recover from any diſeaſe whatever.

Under ſuch circumſtances, when a numerous army can no longer advance, that moment is the ſignal for retreat. Therefore, theſe commanders, after the 2d of September, when they poſſeſſed themſelves of Verdun, and found they could proceed only fourteen miles farther, remained in the field only to fill their hoſpitals. For, from this period, their army began to decay rapidly; and by the 12th of October, when they were obliged to ſurrender Verdun, on being ſummoned, their ſick had augmented ſo much, from various cauſes, and became ſo great an embarraſſment, that, when they were compelled to quit France, they found their whole army in ſuch a miſerable condition, that even their retreat was attended with danger, and accompliſhed with difficulty, in the midſt of the havock of death.

I find, and indeed the fact has ever been the ſame, that the Pruſſians were very healthy during their marches towards France, from their own country; and alſo afterwards, while they were moving from place to place; and kept in motion; —but when arreſted in their progreſs, fixed to one ſpot on the marſhy plains of Champagne, and expoſed to the evils I have mentioned, a more ſudden or extenſive ſcene of military diſaſter was never exhibited.

Thus this vaſt and wonderfully appointed force, which had taken almoſt three years, in "dreadful note of preparation," was able to remain only two months in France.

Longwy, the firſt and laſt place they occupied, was given up to them on the 23d of Auguſt; and they ſurrendered it by capitulation on the 23d of October.

The occurrences and event of this ſhort, but memorable expedition, ſhew the importance of ſkilful phyſicians in a great army;—which, far from home, is always a great evil,—and has more wants than are generally calculated:—when health is one of them, numbers effect nothing, but in their recoil multiply diſtreſs, and increaſe confuſion.

Biographical Anecdotes of EMINENT SCOTSMEN.

[From Sir J. Sinclair's Statiſtical Account of Scotland.]

Pariſh of Lethnot, Forfarſhire.

AMong thoſe worthy of being mentioned, James Black deſerves a place. This man, born in 1677, though his ſtation was originally mean, raiſed himſelf by his prudence and induſtry, and did more ſervice to his country than many of high rank and opulent fortunes. During his life he procured the building of the Gannachy bridge on the North Eſk, and contributed almoſt all the money that was neceſſary for that purpoſe; a bridge which at this day could not be built for leſs than L. 160; and at his death he left 50 merks Scots as a fund for its ſupport, beſides 1000 merks for other uſeful and pious purpoſes, viz. 300 merks towards building a bridge at Balrownie, on the road that leads from this place to Brechin; as alſo 200 merks for the poor in the pariſh of Fettercairn, and 500 merks